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\$50. California 1851, 880 THOUS. Ex. fine, Mint lustre. \$485.
\$50. California 1851, Augustus Humbert, 880 THOUS. Same as last. Very fine, two corners slightly dented. \$275.
\$50. California 1851. Augustus Humbert, 880 THOUS. Variety with inscription on edge. No inscription around border of Obverse. Few small nicks. Fine. \$275.
\$50. California 1851, Augustus Humbert, 887 THOUS. No inscription on border. Small nick over eagle. R. 50 in center. Extremely fine, Mint lustre. \$500.
\$50. California 1852. Augustus Humbert, 887 THOUS. Very fine but just slightly dented. \$250.
\$50. California 1852. U. S. Assay Office, 887 THOUS. Very fine. \$240.
\$50. Same as last, 900 THOUS. Very fine. \$200.
\$50. Same as last. Extremely fine. \$250.
\$50. Same as last. Very good, slightly nicked. R. Scratch in center. A very satisfactory piece. \$140.
\$50. 1915 Pan Pacific. Round. Uncirculated. \$175.
\$4. 1879 Stella. Uncirculated. Brilliant, Mint lustre. \$120.
\$4. Same, slight proof surface. \$115.
California. Kellogg & Co. 1854 \$20. Large date, very good. \$28.
Same, small date, very good. \$28.
1855 Same as last. Fine. \$28.
1855 Same. Extremely fine. Pin scratch under chin. Nick on edge on reverse. \$30.
\$5. Baldwin & Co. 1850. Good. \$100.
\$5. 1852 Wass Molitor & Co. Very good. \$100.
Another, Very good but has small nick on rev. \$85.
\$5. 1849 Oregon Exchange Co. Beaver to right. Very fine. \$160.
\$5. 1849 Utah, Mormon. Extremely fine. Sharp impression. \$70.
\$5. 1860 Mormon. Lion reclining. Fine. \$100.
California \$5. 1849, Norris Gregg & Norris, milled edge. Very good. \$46.
\$10. Moffat & Co. Very good. \$35.
\$5. A. Bechtler, 128 G. 22 C. Very fine. Attempted puncture in center of letter O of GOLD. Great rarity. \$50.
\$5. Carolina, C. Bechtler, 134 G. 21 C. Very fine. \$55.
\$2½. Bechtler Carolina Gold. 67 G. 21 C. Rare. \$75.
Quarter eagles, various dates. Head of Liberty. Very fine, \$2.75. Ex. fine, \$3. Uncirculated, \$3.25.
Gold dollars, either small or large size. Very good, \$2. Fine, \$2.25. Very fine, \$2.50. Uncirculated, \$4.
\$3. gold. Very good, \$4.75. Very fine, \$5. Uncirculated, \$6. Scarce dates higher prices.
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1799 Eagle. Very fine, \$25. Extremely fine, \$30.
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1801 Eagle. Very fine, \$19. Ex. fine, \$28.
1803 Eagle. Very fine, \$30. Ex. fine, \$32.
1795 \$5. wide date. Ex. fine, \$65.
1795 \$5. close date. Fine, \$38.
Large stock of various dates of U. S. gold.
1776 Dollar, CURRENCY. Pewter. Good, \$16. Fine, \$26.
1776 Dollar, CURRENCY. Brilliant. One of the finest specimens known. \$50.
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1794 Dollar. Very good, date strong. R. Shows planchet file marks around border. \$200.
1794 Dollar. Good, \$135.

The Auction Sale of Dr. Zimmerman's Collection
Has Been Postponed Until October.

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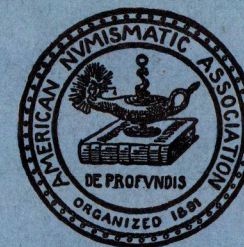
VOL. XLV

No. 7

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JULY 1932



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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR.

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1907, St. Gaudens, High relief. Wire edge, Uncirculated	22.00
\$10, 1795, Extremely fine	40.00
1796, Uncirculated	100.00
1799, Uncirculated	35.00
1801, Very fine	20.00
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1863, Extremely fine	65.00
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1861, Clark, Gruber and Co., Fine	35.00
\$5, 1795, Extremely fine	35.00
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1802, Extremely fine	16.00
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1804, Extremely fine	18.00
1805, Extremely fine	16.00
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1849, Norris Greig and Norris, Fine	50.00
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1834, Uncirculated	7.50
1848, CAL, Brilliant Proof	225.00
1848, CAL, Very fine	75.00
No date, Bechtler, 70 G. 20 C., Fine	85.00
1849, Mormon, Fine	75.00
1860, Clark and Co., Fine	20.00
1861, Clark, Gruber and Co., Fine	16.00
Various common dates, Very fine	Each.. 2.75
\$1, Small or large size, Various common dates, Unc.	Each.. 3.00
Small or large size, Various common dates, Very fine	Each.. 2.25

Many other dates and varieties not listed above can be supplied.

JOHN ZUG

Bowie,

Maryland

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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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VOL. XLV

JULY, 1932

No. 7

Recent Faking of Chinese Coins at the Chinese Mints

By HOWLAND WOOD.

(A paper read before a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, May 13, 1932.)

For several years there has been an increasing deluge of modern Chinese coins pouring into Europe and this country. On many of these my suspicions have been aroused, but it is only recently that I have been able to study a number of these at one time.



Shanghai Dollar—Upper, Genuine. Lower, Fake.

Ever since the inception of the Chinese Republic there has been a large variety of Republican dollars showing various portraits or interesting designs. Some were for actual use and large numbers were made. Others partook of the nature of commemorative pieces; some undoubtedly coins; others, without doubt, nothing more than medals. As many leaders have come and gone in China since the fall of the Empire, and many local war lords have had their day of power, and all of them have wished for a place in the Sun, most of them have had their portraits placed upon coins and

medals. These pieces have naturally caused wide interest and the collecting of them has been fostered, not only by people outside of China but by many of the Chinese themselves. These pieces I am not discussing. Most of them are probably legitimate, though I have my doubts on some, and I am inclined to think that some of the earlier ones have been restruck more than once. Also, in these mints there must have been many dies of the old Imperial coins because we have seen in recent years mulings that were unknown during the period of the Empire.

There is, however, a certain type of coin that I wish to bring to the attention of collectors. As there apparently has been a demand for dollar-size coins, obliging Chinese mint officials are apparently doing their best to supply this want, and we consequently get coins made many years ago rejuvenated by new dies, and coins that never existed in dollar sizes produced in dollar or tael size. If one or two only had come out, possibly little suspicion would have been caused; but when so many different varieties have appeared, not only a suspicion has been created, but on examination anyone with a little knowledge and thought of what had been issued can see easily that these pieces are absolute frauds. I am showing here a few of a number of pieces that are pure and simple fabrications.



Formosa Dollar—Upper, Genuine. Lower, Fake.

The first one is the Shanghai dollar, issued in 1856, with a four-line inscription comprising sixteen characters on each side. This piece has always been scarce. This has recently been counterfeited. The characters, although written in perfectly good Chinese characters, have not the character of the original. The flat raised border is missing and the peculiar edge markings are lacking.

The Formosa dollar showing the figure of Longevity on one side and an incense pot on the other is another piece that has been put on the market. This piece has been counterfeited before, but the one before me is a most ludicrous attempt at imitating the old dollar. A comparison of the photographs or the coins at once should convince the merest novice. The Manchu inscription on the reverse is laughable. The character at the top was misunderstood and has been made into an ornament issuing from the incense pot. The border and edge is also wrong. Not content with this, the Chinese

have made a new variety. Where the figure on the old pieces and one of the new pieces shows a long flowing beard, the second variety depicts a figure without a beard.

In 1903 the governor of Sze Chuan Province issued a rupee and its subdivisions for use in Tibet, over which the Chinese claimed sovereignty, to



Upper, Tibet Rupee, Genuine. Lower, Tibet Tael, Fake.



Turkestan—Upper, Genuine. Lower, Fake.

drive out the British Indian rupee that was gaining an increasing hold there. These pieces were in similitude to the British Indian rupee and had on one side the portrait(?) of the Emperor, in about the same style as the portrait of Victoria. The reverse had the floral design of the Indian rupee, but with four Chinese characters in place of the lettering on the Indian coins. They

were not for use in China and were rupees pure and simple. In recent years there has come out of China the same design, but in dollar size—an absolute impossibility. An examination of the coin shows very coarse work with not at all the feeling of the earlier pieces. Not content with this, one variety shows the facing head of the Empress Dowager.

Also, there have come on the market certain weird coins for Tibet, purporting to be made in the period of Chien Lung, who ruled in the latter part of the eighteenth century. These show portraits of a lama or priest, or whatever you wish to call it, with a typical Tibetan symbol on the reverse. These are absolute fakes. No such coin or denomination was made at that time. Evidently the perpetrator of these had some qualms concerning them and most, if not all, that I have seen show signs of wear, but a superficial examination will show that the wear is not legitimate but has been made by simply rubbing these down on a smooth surface. Also, I have seen the thin silver tankas, a coin in size between a twenty-five and fifty-cent piece and thinner than our dime, copied into a dollar-size coin. This is another modern fantasy.

A large number of dollar-size coins have been made in imitation of the Turkestan coins of ten to thirty years ago. Most of the coins for Chinese



Turkestan—Upper, Genuine. Lower, Fake.

Turkestan were made at the various Turkestan mints by native workmen. The cutting is crude and the striking is poor but they, nevertheless, have an individuality of their own. With few exceptions, the largest size piece is about the size of a half dollar. On them inscribed in Chinese is "Five Chien" or "Mace" and in Turkish "One Miskal." The Chinese on them is in perfectly good Chinese, but in not quite as nice style as if they were made in China, as the workmen were probably more familiar with Turkish.

To supply a need for a dollar-size coin for collectors, dollars and taels have been made of the several different types of which only the miskal were made. These fake pieces are in every instance too well struck, too well engraved and too perfect in all respects to have been made in Turkestan. The Chinese characters are better done, but the Turkish characters show that they were made by some one not familiar with this language. The chief give-away, however, is this: On the real pieces, in Turkish appears the word "One Miskal." On the large pieces "One Miskal" also appears, and it should read Two or Three Miskals. On all of these pieces the edges are different than the real pieces. The dragons are almost perfectly done, while on the genuine Turkestan pieces they are very crude. There are many other ways of distinguishing these pieces, but I think this is enough.

Also, the rare Turkestan gold pieces, which, by the way, were made in Chinese mints, have been fabricated in recent years. These are somewhat hard to tell, unless you have an original piece to compare with. The new pieces are much coarser and do not have the style and appearance of the earlier ones.

The last piece I wish to take up is the dollar of Tuan Chijui, Tu Chun, of Yunnan. These are the pieces with a facing bald head in silver. Half-dollar size was issued. In gold two sizes were issued and some copper pieces



Yunnan—Upper, Genuine. Lower, Fake.

also. No dollar-size pieces were made at that time, which was about 1920. We now have a dollar-size piece. This looks about the same as the older pieces but somehow lacks the feeling of these earlier coins. The milling is wrong and it somehow bears a resemblance in workmanship, etc., to the other questionable pieces. If it is genuine, which I doubt, it is in very poor company.

The Chinese mint officials seem to be developing a racket all their own. I wonder what next they will bring forth.

COLONIAL PAPER CURRENCY.

Of all the branches of American numismatics perhaps none offers the close personal association that can be had in collecting the paper currency that circulated in the colonies up to and shortly after the Revolutionary War. The notes were signed by men who stood high in the confidence of the colonists.

Between the years of 1690 and 1760 the original thirteen colonies issued their first currency. The earliest issues were either redeemed or replaced by later issues and as a result are all very rare. As the business of the colonies grew the demand for a currency increased, and as there was little gold and silver available paper was used. The inevitable depreciation in the value of paper currency without sufficient metal reserve occurred. This depreciation was gradual and not uniform. In 1755 \$100 gold would buy \$1,100 Massachusetts currency, but would only buy \$125 Virginia currency. By 1775 all currencies were almost valueless, making it difficult to finance the Revolution. The failure of this currency, known as "Continental," was the origin of the phrase "not worth a continental."

The Siege Coins of Rome, 1849

By R. CEDERLUND, Winnetka, Ill.

In 1848, during the war between Austria and Sardinia, which was fought on the old battlefields in Lombardia, the radical parties in Rome demanded that Pope Pius IX issue a declaration of war against Austria and transfer all his troops to the army of Carl Albert from Sardinia. Pius refused flatly this demand as incompatible with his position as Pope, thereby causing a break between himself and the radicals, who later overruled him and caused him to fly from Rome.

The head of the Pope's Ministry, Count Rossi, from Carrara, an able and energetic statesman, was assassinated on November 15. The following day the people, provided with arms, went to the "Questionhall," rushed and attacked the guard, which consisted of hired Swiss soldiers, entered the Pope's ante-room and forced him to accept a new radical Ministry and to discharge the hired Swiss guard. Unprotected as he now was and under the compulsion of the Revolutionary party, he managed to escape, disguised, November 24, to Gaeta, where he found temporary shelter with the King of Naples.

After the escape of the Pope, the state of affairs was not to be so pleasant, as most of the Revolutionists had thought it would be. The Pope called on the Catholic nations for help, and first of all he called on Louis Napoleon, the new President of the French Republic. Louis Napoleon had more than one reason to march the French troops against the Roman Republic, but his main aim and purpose was that he hoped, by supporting the Pope, to make the French clergy and their great influence on the people serviceable for his future plans.

In 1849 the French Minister of War received a credit of 1,200,000 francs for the equipment of an expeditionary corps to the Mediterranean. The Pope appointed the French Ambassador in Gaeta to be representative of the other Catholic nations. Three months of fruitless negotiation failed to bring on an agreement between the revolutionists and the constitutional Pope, much to the disgust of the other Catholic nations. Without delay, but against the wish of the French liberals and anarchists, the French general Oudinot was instructed to leave at once for Rome with an expedition corps, consisting of two brigades. Upon his landing in Civita Vecchia he was informed by a proclamation issued by the Roman States that he could move into Rome as a friend. Although he was warned by the French Ambassador, Forbin-Janson, against such an illusion, he marched onward to Rome with his troops. Near Rome he was met by a force of more than 10,000 men, who had gathered under the command of Mazzini and Garibaldi. After a short fight and with the loss of some wounded and 250 prisoners who fell in the victors' hands, he was driven back to the town of Palo.

A cry of indignation broke out in France with the news of these unexpected events. Louis Napoleon issued an order to General Oudinot as follows: "Our soldiers were received as enemies. Our military honor is pledged. I will not bear that she will be insulted. Reinforcements shall not be delayed. Tell your soldiers that I appreciate their bravery and that they always may count on my support and gratitude."

Along with it Oudinot received further orders, after arrival of the reinforcements, to take Rome by force and not to allow participation of the 8,000 Spaniards which had landed at Fiumicino.

The fortifications of Rome at this time consisted only of a simple irregular bulwark, but as a new defence strong ramparts walls had been put up.

The real planning of the siege was done by the French general Vaillant, who had arrived with his reinforcements. He chose the dominating heights of Janiculus for the main offensive point. There, in the night of June 3, 1849, the French attacked and besieged, after 16 hours' battle, Villa Pompi, Villa Corsini and the church and monastery of San Pancrazio. They also seized Ponte Molla, at the upper part of Rome. In the night of the 5th trenches were opened. On the 13th the fire from the batteries started on the entire offensive front, and on the 20th, after a nightly raid, the French captured two powerful bulwarks.

Although Rome was now indefensible, Mazzini kept on with the resistance, but finally the French, after a few days of stubborn artillery duel,

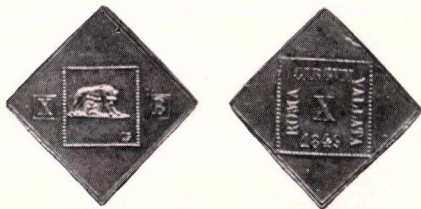
in the morning of June 30th, stormed through the breaches, entered and took possession of the entrance to the city with almost no resistance. On July 3rd General Oudinot held his entrance in Rome and the Roman Revolutionary army and its leaders escaped in wildest disorder.



40 Baiocchi—Obv., Romulus and Remus and the she-wolf in an octagon. Above, "An II." Below, "1849," at sides, in squares, "XL" and "B." Rev., within a circle, "M R O A" and inscription in eight lines: "Roma Obsessa Ab Exercitu Francorum Mazzi Armeli Saff III Viris Aere Ferro Feriendo Fland."



20 Baiocchi—Obv., Romulus and Remus and the she-wolf in a pentagon. At sides, in squares, "XX" and "B." Rev., inscription in five lines, "XX B Pro Defensione Reipublicae Roma 1849."



10 Baiocchi—Obv., Romulus and the she-wolf in a square. At sides, in squares, "X" and "B." Rev., within a square, "Roma Circum Vallata X 1849."



5 Baiocchi—Obv., Romulus and the she-wolf in a triangle. At sides, in squares, "V" and "B." Rev., within a circle, "1849 Roma Obsessa." Within an inner circle, "V."

There are four different, very nice klippes in silver-plated copper or brass—40, 20, 10 and 5 baiocchi which refer to the siege of Rome, 1849. They have only one fault—that is, the coins were struck in Paris after the expedition to Rome.

The Copper Coins of France

Comprising Coins Struck for Circulation and Illustrated From Specimens in the Writer's Collection.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

(Copyright, 1932.)

FRENCH FEUDAL COINAGE (Continued).

HENRICHSMONT.

Maximillian I de Bethune, 1575-1641.

35. Double tournois 1636. Obv., MAX . I . D . BETHVN . P . S . D HENRIC. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS . 1636. A small shield of arms surrounded by fleurs-de-lis.



No. 35.

36. Double tournois 1636. Similar, but M . DE . BETHVNE P . S . D HENRIC . ET . B.
37. Double tournois 1636-41. Similar, but MAX . D . BETHVNE P . S . D HENRIC and a mint mark after the date.

Maximillian Franc's de Bethune, 1641-1661.

38. Double tournois 1642. Obv., M . F . D . BETHVNE . P . S . D . HENRIC. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS . 1642. (mint mark). A small shield surrounded by fleurs-de-lis.
39. Double tournois 1642. Similar, but MAX . F . D . BETHVNE . P . S . DHEN. and larger bust.

LORRAINE.

Leopold I, 1691-1729.



No. 40.



No. 42.

40. Liard 1706-08. Obv., LEOP . I . D . G . D . LOT . BA . REX . IE. Small bust to right. Rev., LIARD | DE | LORRAINE, spread eagle divides the date below.

41. Liard 1713-29. Similar, but larger bust, the head dividing the legend.

MONTBELLiard.

Leopold Eberhard, 1699-1723.

42. Liard, 1710-16. Obv., D . G . LE — D . W . M. Bust to right. Rev., LIARD | DE MONT | BELLIARD | date.

NEVERS. (Arches).

Charles II of Gonzaga, 1601-1637.

43. Denier tournois 1609. Obv., CH . D . GONZ . D . DE . NEVERS. Bust to right, date in exergue. Rev., DENIER TOVRNOIS. Shield of arms, crowned. Rare.
44. Double tournois 1608-11. Similar, but DOVBLE.



No. 45.

45. Liard 1607-12. Obv., CAR . GONZ . D . NIV . ET . RETH. Bust to right, date in exergue. Rev., SVP . PRINCEPS . ARCHENSIS ("Duke of Nevers and Rethel, Supreme Prince of Arches"). Shield of arms.
46. Liard 1613-14. Similar but CAR . DVX . NI VERNENS and DEI . GR . PRINCEPS ARCHENSIS.

ORANGE (Aurasicens).

Frederich Henry, 1625-1647.



No. 47.



No. 50.

47. Double tournois 1636-46. Obv., FRED . HENR . D . G . PRIN . AVR. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS. date. Three fleurs-de-lis.

William Henry, 1650-1702.

48. Denier tournois 1650. Obv., GVILLELM . D . G . PRI . AVR. Bust to right. Rev., DENIER . TOVRNOIS . 1650. Three fleurs-de-lis.
49. Denier tournois 1652-54. Obv., GVILH . HENR . D . G . PRI . D . O . Head to right. Rev., similar to preceding.

PHALZBURG AND LIXEIM.

Henrietta de Lorraine, 1630-1635.

50. Double tournois 1633-34. Obv., HENR . D . LOR . PRIN . PHAL . ET . LIX. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS date. Eight fleurs-de-lis. Scarce.

RETHEL.

Charles I, Duke of Mantua, 1601-1637.

51. Double tournois 1634-35. Obv., CHARLES . I . DVC . D . MANT . S . DAR. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE TOVRNOIS date. Three fleurs-de-lis. Rare.



No. 52.

52. Double tournois 1635-39. Obv., similar to last. Rev., DOVBLE . D . LA . S . DAR, date. Three fleurs-de-lis surrounding a blazing sun.
 53. Double tournois 1635-37. Similar, but the sun omitted.
 54. Double tournois 1636. Obv., similar. Rev., DOVBLE D . CHARLEV . 1636. Three fleurs-de-lis around a blazing sun. Scarce.

Charles II, 1637-1659.

55. Denier tournois 1651-56. Obv., CHARLES II . DV . D . M. Head to right. Rev., DENIER TOVRNOIS, date. Two fleurs-de-lis and mint mark.
 56. Double tournois 1639-45. Obv., CHARLES . II . DVC . D . MANT . S . DAR. Bust to right. Rev., DOVBLE D . LA . SOV . DAR. date. Three fleurs-de-lis.



No. 57.

57. Liard 1655-56. Obv., CHARLES II . D . DE . MANTOV date. Crowned bust to right. Rev., LIARD | DE | FRANC . C | A (mint mark), three fleurs-de-lis below. Scarce.

In the compilation of the foregoing article the following works have been consulted:

"Beschreibung der bekannteoten Kupfermunzen," by Josef Neumann, Volume I, Prag, 1858.

"Les Monnaies Royales de France," by H. Hoffmann, Paris, 1878, and a similar work by Louis Ciani, Paris, 1926.

"Histoire Metallique de la Revolution Francaise," by A. L. Millin, Paris, 1806.

"Description des Monnaies seigneuriales francaises," by Poey d Avant, Fontenay-Vendee, 1853.

"Histoire Monnetaire des Colonies Francaises," by E. Zay, Paris, 1892 and 1904.

"Modern Copper Coins of the Muhammadan States," by W. H. Valentine, London, 1911.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

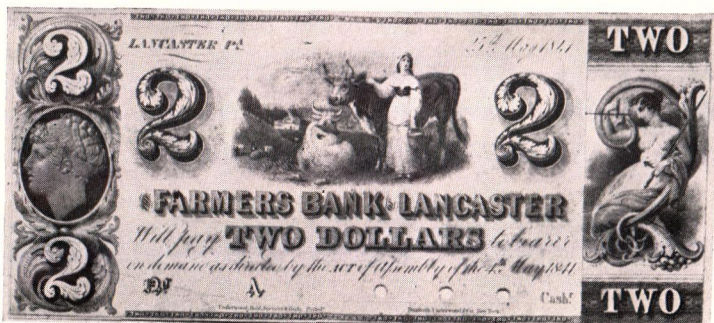
LANCASTER.

Bank of Pennsylvania, Branch (Opened May 18, 1803. Closed in 1841.)

Farmers Bank of Lancaster, Parent Bank.

(Founded in 1810. Charter granted March 21, 1814. Changed to Farmers National Bank in 1864. Then to Farmers Trust Company in 1904.)

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|----------------|
| 295. | 5c. | C., FIVE CENTS, title below. | June 6, 1815. |
| 296. | 20c. | Similar to No. 295, excepting denomination. | June 6, 1815. |
| 297. | 25c. | Similar to No. 295, excepting denomination. | June 6, 1815. |
| 298. | 50c. | Similar to No. 295, excepting denomination. | June 6, 1815. |
| 299. | \$1. | C., child asleep, dog watching, reapers in background, ONE on 1 each side. R. and L., medallion head, 1 above and below. | May 25, 1841. |
| 300. | \$1. | C., dog on safe, 1 each side. R., cattle, sheep, etc., farmhouse in distance, 1 below. L., girl stepping into pool of water, ONE above. | Jan. 15, 1862. |



No. 301.

301. \$2. C., milkmaid standing beside cow, another cow lying down, farmhouse in distance, 2 each side. R., Justice seated in figure 2, TWO above and below. L., medallion head, 2 above and below. 25th May, 1841. (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Phila., Engrs.)
302. \$2. C., State arms, child's head at right. R., TWO across. L., TWO across, 2 above. Jan. 15, 1862.
303. \$5. C., Industry and Ceres seated, V right, 5 left. R., PENNSYLVANIA across. L., FIVE across. March 17, 1831.
304. \$5. C., State arms, 5 each side. R., Ceres, 5 above and below. L., Bacchus, 5 above and below. 25th May, 1841.
305. \$5. C., female holding sheaf, distant mill, medallion head each side. R., girl with rake. L., female beside spinning wheel.

306. \$5. C., cattle in stream, sheep in distance, dog and safe below. R., two allegorical figures, FIVE above and below. L., Justice, 5 below.
307. \$5. C., farmers at lunch, 5 at right. R., two girls, FIVE below. L., man on horseback talking with a farmer, FIVE above and below.
308. \$10. C., "Lancaster Cotton House," X each side. R., TEN across. L., PENNSYLVANIA across. (First type of \$10 Note.)
309. \$10. C., two men loading hay on wagon. R., TEN, X above and below. L., woman blowing a dinner horn, X above.
310. \$10. C., Ceres seated, TEN on medallion head each side. R., boy with spade and basket, 10 above and below. L., drove of cattle, 10 above and below.
311. \$20. C., man at lunch, girl, horses, dog, etc., State arms below. R., farmer sharpening scythe, 20 above. L., Ceres, XX below.
312. \$20. C., woodman seated, TWENTY on medallion head each side. R. and L., woman with rake, 20 above and below.
313. \$50. C., medallion head, cherub each side, spinning wheel, etc., FIFTY on medallion head each side. R. and L., man and dog, 50 above and below.
314. \$50. C., view of a large building with a cupola, L at left. R., portrait of a boy, 50 above. L., farmer sowing seed.
315. \$100. C., men cradling grain. R., Goddess of Liberty, shield and eagle, 100 above. L., portrait of Washington, 100 above.

Gyger (John) and Company's Bank (Opened in 1856.)

Lancaster Bank.

(Incorporated March 24, 1818. Closed in 1856. Formerly Lancaster Trading Company.)

316. \$1. C., shield bearing eagle, Ceres right, Commerce left, 1 each side. R. and L., ONE on medallion head, 1 above and below. 20th May, 1841.
317. \$2. C., woman holding child, distant reapers. R. and L., Bacchus, 2 above and below. 1841.
318. \$5. C., bank building, 5 on medallion head each side. R. and L., 5 on medallion head, 5 above and below. 20th May, 1841.
319. \$5. C., similar to No. 318. R., portrait of Robert Morris, 5 above, V below. L., portrait of Fulton, 5 above, V below. May 15, 1848. (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Phila. & N. Y., Engrs.)
320. \$5. C., bank building with spire and clock, Liberty right, 5 left. R. and L., building, FIVE above and below. Jan. 1, 1855. (Hufty & Danforth, Phila. & N. Y., Engrs.)
321. \$5. C., Ceres seated. R., child, 5 above. L., young lady's portrait. Blue print, FIVE in red.
322. \$10. C., Liberty, eagle and shield. R., double medallion head. L., Commerce erect, medallion head at left.
323. \$10. C., spread eagle on shield, buildings in background. R., allegorical representation of Liberty, 10 above, TEN below. L., portrait of a young woman, 10 above and below. Jan. 1, 1852. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Phila., Engrs.)
324. \$10. C., Commerce, ship in background, 10 on medallion head each side. R., TEN on double medallion head, 10 above, X below. L., woman standing beside oval bearing medallion head, 10 above. Nov. 22, 1847.
325. \$20. C., Ceres seated leaning on shield bearing sheaf of wheat, 20 on medallion head each side. R., Liberty seated beside shield, XX above and below. L., Justice standing, 20 above and below. Nov. 22, 1847.
326. \$20. C., portrait of Washington, Justice right, Commerce left, 20 each side. R., girl holding sheaf, 20 below. L., Justice seated, 20 below. Jan. 1, 1851. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Phila., Engrs.)
327. \$50. Have no description.
328. \$50. C., Indian maid, eagle, shield, flags, etc. R., Washington on

horseback, FIFTY above and below. L, Liberty and Justice, 50 above and below. Jan. 8, 1855. (Toppan, Carpenter & Co., Phila., Engrs.)

329. \$100. C., spread eagle on limb of tree, train, bridge and factories. R., 100. L., building, 100 above and below.
330. \$100. C., C on shield surmounted by eagle, Indian and woman on each side, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS on scroll R. and L., 100 above.



No. 331.

331. \$500. C., Minerva seated, D below. R. and L., 500 on red die. (Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Phila. & New York, Engrs.)

Lancaster County Bank.

(Chartered 1841. Changed to Lancaster County National Bank in 1865.)

332. \$1. C., 1, Washington on horseback at soldiers' camp on right, Ceres seated on left. R., 1 above. L., 1 below. July 1st, 1861.
333. \$2. C., milkmaid with pail and stool, cows lying down, distant farmhouse. R., young woman with flowers, 2 above. L., eagle on rock, 2 above. July 1st, 1861.
334. \$5. C., farmers at lunch, woman with pitcher, 5 at left. R., V, 5 above and below. L., woman carrying grain, FIVE above and below.
335. \$10. C., allegorical representation of Industry, X at right. R., farmer boy seated, girl carrying basket and bundle of grain, TEN below. L., milkmaid churning, 10 below.
336. \$20. C., 20, medallion head each side. R., XX, female portrait on shield, surrounded by flags; eagle, etc., above, man's portrait on shield below. L., farmer gathering corn, XX above, 20 below.
337. \$50. C., farmers cradling grain, houses in distance. R., farmer harrowing, another sowing, 50 surrounded by FIFTY DOLLARS above. L., medallion head, 50 above and below.
338. \$100. C., oxen drawing a load of hay, man on horseback, mill, etc., viaduct and train in background. R., farmer plowing, 100 above. L., allegorical representation of Manufactures, 100 above and below.
339. \$500. C., title of bank, Commerce seated on bale; barrels, sheaf, etc., below. R. and L., 500 above.

Lancaster County Loan Company.

340. \$10. Have no description.

Lancaster Inland Insurance and Deposit Company.

Lancaster, Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad Company.

(Chartered March 28, 1846.)

Lancaster Loan Company.

Lancaster and Middletown Turnpike Road Company.**Lancaster Savings Institution** (Incorporated in 1835.)

341. 50c. C., canal scene, distant steamboat, 50 each side. R. and L., female seated, 50 above and below. Nov. 30, 1837.

Lancaster Trading Company's Bank.

(Chartered March 21, 1814. Changed to Lancaster Bank March 24, 1818.)

Reed (John K.) and Company's Bank (Liquidated in 1860.)**Reed, Henderson and Company's Bank** (Organized in 1860.)**Reed, McGrann, Kelly and Company's Bank** (Liquidated in 1861.)**Reed, McGrann and Company's Bank** (Organized in 1861.)**Union Bank of Lancaster.**

(Chartered March 21, 1814. Contracted with Murray, Draper, Fairman and Company to engrave notes, but the bank was never opened. On November 6th, 1814, the assets were divided and the affairs of the bank closed.)

LEBANON.**Lebanon Bank** (Organized in 1831. Changed to Lebanon National Bank.)

342. 6¼ c. C., view of factory, river and falls, 6¼ each side. R. and L., 6¼. April 16, 1838.
343. 12½ c. C., Ceres seated, 12½ each side. R. and L., 12½. April 16, 1838.
344. 25c. Have no description. April 16, 1838.
345. \$1. C., allegorical figure, eagle, shield, distant vessels, 1 each side. R., medallion head, 1 above and below. L., ONE across. June 6, 1861.
346. \$2. C., two allegorical figures, 2 at left. R. and L., medallion head, 2 above and below. June 6, 1861.
347. \$5. Have no description.
348. \$5. C., figure of Mercury seated on bale, anchor, head of a child crowned with flowers below. R., Justice, FIVE above. L., Goddess of Plenty, FIVE above and below.
349. \$10. C., allegorical figure representing Commerce, X at right, 10 at left, head of child crowned with flowers below. R., Justice, TEN above. L., 10 TEN X across.
350. \$20. C., allegorical figure representing Agriculture, XX at right, 20 at left, head of child crowned with flowers below. R., Justice, 20 above. L., TWENTY across.
351. \$50. C., Agricultural scene, 50 each side. R. and L., Justice erect, 50 above, FIFTY below.
352. \$100. C., two allegorical figures, stone bearing figures "1776," 100 each side. R. and L., allegorical figure representing Commerce, 100 above and below.

Lebanon Valley Bank.

(G. Dawson Coleman, President. Organized as a State Bank May 22, 1856. Chartered under the National Banking Act as the First National Bank of Lebanon, Feb. 8, 1864.)

353. \$1. Have no description.
354. \$1. C., cows and calf passing through gate, woman and boy standing nearby. R. and L., figure 1 surrounded by small 1s.
355. \$2. C., 2, ducks at right, chickens at left, TWO DOLLARS above and below. R. and L., 2 above.
356. \$5. Have no description.
357. \$5. C., milkmaid holding pail and stool, cows and sheep, shed in background. R., Liberty seated, 5 above. L., portrait of Henry Clay, 5 above.

358. \$10. Have no description.
 359. \$10. C., three military men, one on horseback. R., eagle and shield, 10 above. L., Justice, TEN above.
 360. \$20. C., spread eagle, town in distance. R., young lady's portrait, 20 above. L., man with sheaf, TWENTY above, 20 below.
 361. \$50. C., Liberty reclining beside United States Arms, Indian right, two young women left. R., men with corn, basket, etc., 50 above. L., medallion head, 50 above and below.
 362. \$100. C., horses at trough, train, canal, steamboat, etc.; C at left. R., 100 above. L., blacksmith, 100 above.

North Lebanon Railroad Company.

LEWISBURG.

Lewisburg Bank.

(Chartered in 1853. Changed to Lewisburg National Bank in 1865.)

363. \$1. C., two soldiers and drummer. R. and L., gentleman's portrait, 1 above.
 364. \$1. Similar to No. 363, excepting 1 and 1 in red. May 16, 1861. (American Bank Note Company, Engravers.)
 365. \$5. C., two allegorical figures representing Agriculture and Industry, quail below. R and L., gentleman's portrait, 5 above.
 366. \$5. Similar to No. 365, excepting FIVE in red.
 367. \$5. Similar to No. 365, excepting FIVE outlined in red lathework covering note. (Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila. & N. Y., Engravers.)
 368. \$10. C., woman with rake, child, farmer and blacksmith. R. and L., gentleman's portrait, 10 above.
 369. \$10. Similar to No. 368, excepting TEN in red.
 370. \$10. Similar to No. 368, excepting TEN outlined in red lathework covering note. (Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila. & N. Y., Engravers.)
 371. \$20. C., boys trying to catch a running horse, man's portrait at right. R., farmer carrying cornstalks, 20 above. L., 20.

Lewisburg Savings Institution (Organized in 1853.)

LEWISTOWN.

Allegheny-Lewistown Bank.

Bank of Lewistown (Circulation \$244,500.00 in 1848.)

372. \$1. C., child asleep beside sheaves, dog watching, reapers in distance, ONE on 1 each side. R., medallion head, 1 above and below. L., Bacchus, 1 above and below. June 1, 1841. (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Phila., Engravers.)



No. 373.

373. \$5. C., title of bank, woman holding child seated at foot of tree, farmer leaning against tree, reapers in distance on right. R.

- and L., medallion head, 5 above and below. Dec. 14, 1846. (Underwood, Bald & Spencer, Engravers.)
374. \$10. C., farmer and his wife, men loading hay in distance, 10 right, X left. R., X, medallion head above and below. L., 10, medallion head above and below. Sept. 25, 1835. (Underwood, Bald & Spencer, Engravers.)
375. \$20. C., view of canal and river, canal boat, distant factories, 20 each side. R., medallion head, TWENTY above, XX below. L., farmer and his wife, 20 above and below. Nov. 6, 1845. (Underwood, Bald & Spencer, Engravers.)

Juniata Bank (Failed in 1817.)

Lewistown Bank. (Refer to Bank of Lewistown.)

Mifflin County Bank.

(Chartered in 1859. Changed to Mifflin County National Bank in 1865.)

376. \$5. C., woman and calves, canal and railroad scene on left. R., gentleman's portrait, 5 above. L., Cupid above, FIVE below.
377. \$5. C., spread eagle on shield. R., statue, FIVE below. L., Liberty. 1862.
378. \$10. C., two men, horses, wagon, etc., at mill, train below. R., 10 above, gentleman's portrait below. L., X above, 10 below.

LOCK HAVEN.

Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company.

Lock Haven Bank.

(Succeeded by Lock Haven National Bank in 1865. Receiver appointed August 20, 1877.)

379. \$1. C., 1. R., portrait of General Scott, ONE on 1 above. L., soldier with flags, etc., 1 above. May 1, 1861.
380. \$2. C., Revolutionary scene, man firing on enemy, woman loading gun, 2 each side. R., portrait of Jackson, 2 above. L., portrait of Henry Clay, 2 above. May 1, 1861.
381. \$5. C., title of bank, Ceres with grain below. R., 5 on five strips of lathework, gentleman's portrait above. L., winter scene in forest, men felling trees, 5 above.
382. \$10. C., title of bank. R., men at work with reaping machine drawn by two horses, 10 above. L., TEN on strip of lathework, gentleman's portrait above.
383. \$20. C., shield bearing train, sheaves and fruit on right, milkmaid on left. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above. L., 20 on two strips of lathework, XX above.
384. \$50. C., title of bank. R., State arms, distant steamboat right, distant train and factories on left, 50 above. L., 50 on three strips of lathework, portrait of Penn above.
385. \$100. C., title of bank, milkmaid below. R., eagle on limb, 100 above. L., C on four strips of lathework, 100 above.

LYKENS.

Summit Branch Railroad Company.

MACHESTER.

Manchester Savings Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Henry Johnson, pitcher of the New York Yankees, is said to be a coin collector and always carries a coin for luck. In a recent game, in which he struck out twelve men, he was carrying an old English farthing.

A Little Story Of A Magazine, A Printing Press, And The Man Who Ran Them

By DONALD R. HEATH, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

The history of a magazine is not generally a very interesting tale to the average person. They are more inclined to regard it as they do a newspaper or circular, here today and gone tomorrow. The historical details as to how it came into being do not concern them at all, being taken for granted that it is purely a matter of business.

When a magazine that fosters an avocation and represents a national group of men formed into an association to further their hobby exists forty years and more, with no sign of diminishing interest, there must be a story back of it, and it is of such a magazine that this story is about.

For many years I have related, to those interested, such reminiscences that I know of. However, there never has, to my knowledge, been an article in print similar to this, and as these little intimate details will probably be the first and only of their kind, it is more than fitting, also pleasing to me, that I am permitted to have these published in *THE NUMISMATIST*, the magazine that I shall try to tell you something of.

In the beginning, I regret to state that there never will be written a complete story of the first issues, as the man responsible for its birth left no records other than those of the early copies themselves, and these are very few and feeble in number. There may be a few living persons who might possibly elaborate on this story; however, I feel that no one had any closer contact with the early days of the paper than myself, although I was but a small boy at the time. Needless to say, the very earliest details will still be more or less of a blank, but contact with my father in the early 90's and our mutual interest in the little hand press has caused me to feel almost as though I could go back to the beginning.

It is not my intention to tell of the actual printing of the early issues of *THE NUMISMATIST*, as I recall some of these but very dimly. No doubt I was in my father's office at some time when these were in process, and though but a youngster I can still very well remember that the funny looking thing that went up and down must have been making some of the first six volumes that he set the type for and printed, a page at a time. I only wish I could tell the story you really want to hear—one of actual participation. Of course, the ideal story would have been for my father to have told it himself, but that was not to be. I do not want to mingle with this tale the story of the American Numismatic Association, as that is very well known to the older members and has been printed before; neither do I want to tell of the later days of the magazine which so ably represents the Association. However, there are several incidents which I have lingered over many times and wanted to place in print so as to partially complete some of the unwritten history, if it might be so called, about the man who founded *THE NUMISMATIST*.

The life story of my father, Dr. George F. Heath, has been published in this magazine and is familiar to many of its readers; but it always seemed to me that there were some features of his personal contact with the actual printing and publishing of the magazine that have never been told. In some of these, I am proud to say, I enter upon the stage, and, while not a student of coins, it seems that as far back as I can remember the words "Numismatist" and "American Numismatic Association" were part of my early vocabulary. If the readers of this article will bear with me I shall try to tell a little story about *THE NUMISMATIST*, the press, and the man who ran them.

In a back room of my father's office stood an object that from my earliest recollections always held a great attraction to me on every trip I made to his office. Very well I remember that every time I would get my hands on or near it I would be told "not to touch," or words equally effective, and was generally sent out of the room. That did not decrease my attempts to play with what I later found out was a printing press, and it was not many years afterward that I was allowed to try and operate it, although it was with something that was of no great importance, possibly envelopes or cards.

About 1898 I really became quite interested in the printing art and for about three or four years published a small paper called "The Recorder," devoted to amateur journalism and a mixture of school notes. At that time the press was in very little use by my father, and he showed me how to stick type, helped me make up my first form, because up to this time I had only printed what he placed in readiness for me to run off. As I look back to those days I can imagine now, as he was watching my first page come off the press, that he was living over the days, ten years before, when this same little press and type turned out the first issue of the little four-page sheet, "The American Numismatist." My enthusiasm in getting out my paper must have reminded him of the days, when, along with his practice, he found time to set type and print this little sheet, hoping from the first that the hidden effort would result in what was uppermost in his mind—the formation of the American Numismatic Association.



**Dr. George F. Heath, Founder of The Numismatist and the A. N. A.
(1850-1908).**

Primarily, I shall always remember my father as a hobbyist. He collected everything—stamps, coins, Indian relics, autographs, minerals, etc., and as a true hobbyist he enjoyed, best of all, the associations that these things bring in life. It was only natural that when he and my mother came to Monroe, Mich., in 1884 he would keep in touch with his classmates of the University of Michigan, and it is very possible that this desire caused him to purchase this press, because the first thing he printed with it was a two-page sheet which he sent to all the members of his class of '81 of whom he knew the addresses. In these few columns he gave the whereabouts of those he knew and asked for information of those he did not. This effort did not last over two or three issues, but this was the first paper ever printed by him, and not THE NUMISMATIST as some suppose.

A little history of the press might fit in here. For many years I had

supposed that the press had always been in my father's possession, but later learned that this little object of cast-iron and steel had a "past." While I am sorry I cannot go back to the very beginning, I have obtained enough material to make almost any press feel that it had a pedigree. From Mr. William F. Fratcher, of Detroit, I received the information that in 1884 or 1885 he exchanged some stamps for this press with a man living in Connecticut, whose name he does not remember. The press was new at that time. Mr. Fratcher used the press for about one year, printing cards, letter-heads, etc., for himself, then decided to sell, and, accordingly, inserted an ad. in "Young People," a magazine of that period. This was seen by my father, and the following three letters loaned me by Mr. Fratcher explain themselves:

Monroe, Mich., Apr. 26, 1886.

Wm. Fratcher, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I notice your card in "Young People." I have a mixed lot of stamps, a lot that I have had on hand over 10 years, being a dealer in stamps from 1865 to 1875. It is a fine lot and worth at least \$50.00. I also have a lot of coins suitable for anyone desiring to become a dealer, probably about 750 or 1,000 pieces, including many nice and rare. This lot is worth from \$15.00 to \$20.00. I also have a collection of about 500 varieties of foreign coins from nearly all countries, cheap at \$50.00. If I can make any exchange of any of these lots for your Model 7x9, let me know, with full particulars regarding your outfit, and I will give you a better idea of the above lots. Is your press as good as new? How long used? Price you paid? Price you want? Would you prefer to sell it to me and have me send you a lot of coins or stamps to select from up to the value of your outfit? Let me hear from you. I am, yours truly,

GEO. F. HEATH.

It is very evident a reply was received, as another letter follows:

Monroe, Mich., Apr. 29, '86.

Wm. Fratcher, Esq., Detroit, Mich.:

Dear Sir—Yours of yesterday at hand and pleased to hear from you. I thought I could give you some idea as to my line of stamps and coins I have to exchange, but the task would be too great a one to undertake, and as you are so near me now it would be as unnecessary as it is impossible.

If you want stamps and coins, and I want a press, there ought to be no difficulty about a trade if we are reasonable about it.

Now I think the best way would be for us to get together; this expense of \$2.00 I will divide with you. If you come here, I will make an allowance of \$1.00. If I go to Detroit, you allow me \$1.00. We can see then just what we are doing and make no mistake. I was in Detroit last Friday.

I have been a collector for over 20 years; have done nothing in stamps for about 10 years. I pay more attention to coins and autographs now.

I would be pleased to have you come down. I will show you a collection of coins of over 3,000 varieties, etc., etc. Let me hear from you. Yours,

GEO. F. HEATH.

Evidently during the following week my father went to Detroit and saw Mr. Fratcher, as he writes:

Monroe, Mich., May 4th, '86.

Wm. F. Fratcher, Esq., Detroit, Mich.:

Dear Sir—As I told you last evening, I have concluded to accept your offer of \$25.00 and printing outfit for my lot of stamps. This, of course, with the understanding that the press and outfit are in as good condition as one would reasonably expect after the use it has had.

If you are in haste for the stamps you can send me the \$25.00 and outfit by freight, securely bound, immediately (I will pay the freight), and the stamps will be sent by express immediately. If no hurry, I will probably be in Detroit last of month, when will see you and get press, or you can come here any time and make the exchange, as I am in no haste particularly. I find there are over 50 of those post cards, etc., and unused foreign stamped envelopes, but they all go together when you want them. Yours very truly,

GEO. F. HEATH, M. D.

Sorry I did not get to see you longer yesterday. Hope to have a better time to compare collections in the future some time.

G. F. H.

The above letters, and the one short visit completed the transaction and the press reached its third owner shortly after, according to Mr. Fratcher. It is hard to say what the cash value of the press was in those days. Mr. Fratcher traded stamps, and so did my father, plus some coins. It is interesting to note here the part that philately played toward helping numismatics.

I do not remember my father as being mechanically inclined, and it did not surprise me when Mr. Fratcher told me of a little incident that happened shortly after the press was set up in Monroe. It seems that my father had some difficulty in getting it to work, and wanted some information regarding typesetting, so he wrote him about it. Monroe was about

forty miles away, and the usual transportation was by train; but as Mr. Fratcher was quite a bicyclist and owned one of those old "cycles" with a large wheel in front and a little one behind, he rode this to Monroe and evidently straightened out matters, as the press operated satisfactorily ever after—as the story goes.

A little about the press itself might be said here. It was known as a Model No. 1 Improved, made by the Model Press Company, then of Philadelphia, now located at York, Pa. It is no longer manufactured. It was of the hand-operated type, having a chase of 5x8 inches, weighed about eighty pounds, had two inking rollers, and I must say that no better press of its type ever was made. It stands today in my home in perfect working order, will print just as well today as it did nearly fifty years ago. Mr. Fratcher has recollections of there being about four or five fonts of type going with the outfit, but upon my first contact with the actual operating there were nearly thirty fonts, some of a quite fancy design. Anyone who has seen any of the early issues will no doubt recall some of them. In keeping with the times, this ornamental type appears quite freely throughout the first six volumes. The body type used in the printing of the early numbers was a roman of about ten-point. This was before the point system was generally adopted. There was also a font of rather fancy body type. This was used mostly to print the A. N. A. application blanks although here and there it may be seen in some of the advertisements. There also appears some eight-point roman, but not often, and there was an odd reason for this—my father's hands were too large to handle so small a type, so he laid it away—until I got into the game and found it. All these fonts were kept in small cases (one shown in photo), and were not large enough to hold the full amount of some of the styles, and in setting my own pages I had to resort to an "overflow box," where I kept the extras, etc. This became very tiresome, and one day I managed to get a regular professional type case from one of the local printing offices. This I promptly installed, and then my father's troubles started—the new arrangement of the boxes was so different that he could not use it at all for a long time, so it fell to my lot to set up anything he needed in this body type, until I marked each box so that he could find the letters. He never would set the eight-point body type as long as I could remember, for the reason given.

When I mentioned the press being in the back room of his office; I might say that on one side of this room there was a large medicine cabinet with three drawers that pulled out about waist high. It was generally on one of these drawers that you would find the case or cases that my father was composing from. I can well recall that in many of the partitions of the type cases there would be pills, and very frequently powdered quinine spilled. Toward the last years of his life he became quite a cigar smoker, and upon hearing someone come in the front office he would lay the remainder of the cigar on the case of type, and consequently I would have ashes to contend with when next I used that particular case. Anyone who has ever set type can appreciate all this.

Those who have seen No. 1 of THE NUMISMATIST will recall that the heading is "The American Numismatist." This four-page paper was dated Sept.-Oct., 1888, and was a page size of $5\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, mostly devoted to articles about coins and advertisements of his own. The subscription price was set at 10 cents a year, but free to his patrons. For some unknown reason No. 2, Nov.-Dec., '88 was called THE NUMISMATIST, and it has been so named ever since. I noticed in No. 4 of this volume he states: "We are determined on a circulation of at least 500 copies. Until this circulation is reached, no advertisements will be solicited, etc. How does this number strike you? Is it not worth 10c. a year to you?" The first volume was completed with No. 6, issued Nov.-Dec., 1889, there having been a statement to the effect that the magazine was only being issued occasionally. It was evident that the effort of the publisher was not considered successful, as in this No. 6 issue a statement was printed "that this would be the end," as there was not enough support forthcoming.

I have often wondered just what would have been the fate of the unborn A. N. A. had this "end" really meant the end; but something must have caused my father to change his mind, because Volume 2 started out in March, 1890, a slightly smaller page, and "sent free to patrons." Twelve numbers were issued at intervals during the year, the volume ending in

December. Announcement that the subscription would be 25c. annually starting with Vol. 3 was printed in the December issue. The heading of the next number was "The Numismatist and Year Book," and it may have been intended to issue the paper quarterly, as the dating is Jan.-Mar., 1891. However this was not carried out, because No. 2 of that year appeared on Jan. 15; then, with a series of doubling up of numbers, the volume ended with the December issue. The August (No. 15-16) number is the first to have a cover. The February issue, on page 12, has the first mention of the possible formation of the A. N. A. Throughout Volume 3 of 1891 there lives a great deal of important Association history. This volume represents to my mind, more than any other, the life blood of the A. N. A., as it was the year of its birth. Also from that period on, with something to live for, one can note a steady improvement in THE NUMISMATIST.

With the starting of Vol. 4, in January, 1892, the readers were greeted with the announcement that this was the "Only Illustrated Monthly Journal Devoted Exclusively to Coins Published on the American Continent." The



—Photo by D. R. Heath.

The press on which THE NUMISMATIST was printed, one page at a time, by Dr. Heath from the first issue in 1888 to December, 1893, from type set by himself. A case of type is also shown in the photograph, as well as a composing stick of type, the last set by Dr. Heath before his death. The press is now owned by his son, Donald R. Heath, author of this story, and is in perfect working condition.

address of the Editor was given as of Monroe and Detroit, Mich. No reason was given for this, nor can I place any except that with the April (No. 4) issue THE NUMISMATIST received second-class rates. Possibly the Detroit connection may have had some advantage in securing these, but I cannot think of anything else. With this volume the help of Mr. Henry B. Smith was secured, although his name does not appear except that "Exchanges please send one copy to him at 53 Gratiot Ave.," this also being the Detroit address of the publication. Mr. Smith was well known locally as a numismatist and philatelist. He also was connected with a museum here for many years.

The general appearance of Volumes 5 and 6 was somewhat improved over the previous issues; so much so that I had suspected they might have been printed by an outside party. Recent correspondence with Mr. Fred-

erick Elmer, of New York City, a former Monroe boy, a very intimate friend of my father, and who, with his father, ran a newspaper and printing establishment at Monroe, said that he was sure THE NUMISMATIST was never printed by them. After considerable thinking about these two volumes I have come to the conclusion that they were printed on the same old press, as the type is exactly the same as the other numbers. Due to my mother's health, my father sent his family to Colorado over that period, and consequently he had more time to spend on the presswork, etc., and this to my mind would explain the easily noticed improvement. By this time, however, the paper had grown to such an extent that it no longer could be called a "one-man paper," so arrangements were made to have it printed in a regular shop, and with the start of Vol. 7, January, 1894, The Press Steam Printing Co., of Waterloo, Ind., was responsible for its monthly appearance. There was a slight change in the electrotyped design from that used for the first time with Vol. 6, and with their first issue began the use of the familiar olive green cover, which continued as long as they produced THE NUMISMATIST.

I can well remember when I would go to my father's office after school or on Saturdays and at certain times of the month, and would see the customary wooden box in the hallway. I knew THE NUMISMATIST was in from Waterloo. One thing was certain: That no matter what I might have planned for myself, it would have to be interrupted by my being told to wait and take a load of papers to the postoffice. Every issue of THE NUMISMATIST sent out up to my father's death was wrapped and addressed by him personally, and many a bag I carried over for mailing. I remember very well how important I felt in being allowed to go behind the doors of the postoffice into the working part where the mail was received, and there deposit the bags on the scales. I will admit that I lost a lot of good play times, as very often the bags were not ready and I had to wait.

The print order while the paper was printed in Waterloo was from 500 to 750 copies per month, and my attempt to find out how many were mailed monthly was unsuccessful, although there are two men, Mr. George Huber and Mr. James McMillan, still in Monroe, both of whom handled the earlier issues in the postoffice. Neither could remember exactly, and the records of those dates have long been destroyed. All I can say is that there were generally two or three bags each month, and they were pretty heavy, so there must have been about 500 sent out per month, although there never will be known how many each of the first six volumes were printed and mailed. But I estimate that there were not over 100 of each of the first four volumes, and possibly a few more of the next two. I venture these figures from remembering that when I printed my own paper, my father's advice was to print about 100 copies, and I think it was his experience that led him to say that figure. From the few complete volumes in existence, I feel that I am right.

In 1902 the Record Publishing Company, of Monroe, made a more attractive offer on printing, and from that date until August, 1908, they continued to print the magazine. Mr. A. B. Bragdon, the business manager of the firm, was an old friend of my father and was an invaluable aid to him, in addition to having the advantage of the printing being done but a few doors away from his office. The matter of correcting proofs was no longer one of delay as formerly. Then, too, Mr. Bragdon could read my father's peculiar handwriting, which some of you older readers have seen, and probably was a very essential cause of some proof reading being necessary. About this period a Blickensderfer typewriter was added to the editorial office, and I know that all records for one-finger operation were broken, as my father never used more than that. Nevertheless, it served well, as all manuscript was from that time on, typewritten, although notes and corrections were added by hand occasionally.

One little thing that might be interesting to tell here was that in the print shop there was a case of Greek type which my father had to buy, and whenever there was a word or words in the printed matter it always was necessary for him to go over and put it in type himself.

As to the cuts and photos that were used, for the most part the photos were the work of Dr. Will Turner, a Monroe boy, who, while recuperating from a bad injury in the Spanish-American War, had a darkroom over my father's office. He was an expert photographer and did quite a bit of work

which was printed in the issues around 1898 to 1902. Many of the line drawings were made by Roland H. Spaulding, also a home town boy. He copied these from sketches, rubbings or originals. All these were made into zinc etchings on one large block, then sawed up and labeled for the printers.

You will notice in the photo accompanying this article a composing stick with some type in it. This is the last type my father ever set up and contains the names of subscribers of around June, 1908. It was his practice for years to print these lists in this manner. As a subscription or renewal would come in, the name was entered upon a page of a book kept for that purpose; then when there were enough, he would set the names in type and print the necessary number to fill out the months paid for, generally twelve. These names were cut into individual sets and divided into months, while a complete sheet was pasted in another book for reference. As there would be just enough of these labels to cover the months subscribed for, it was only necessary for him to know that when there were no more with your name on, your subscription was out, and with that issue went a renewal blank. These little stickers were of course pasted on the wrappers, and contained the name and address, also the expiration date. This composing stick has remained just as it was set up by him, and found by myself in his office. It is my intention to solder or cement the type in one block, so that it will remain intact, and place in the hands of the A. N. A. The type contained in it is some of the original body type of the first issues and is in the original composing stick in which it was set.

John F Jones,	Dec 08	W N Yates,	Jan 09
5 Gokey Block,		7356 Gsrwantown Ave.	
Jamestown, N. Y.		Philadelphia, Pa.	
John A Hepler,	Dec 08	D R Cleeland,	Dec 08
1123 Centre Ave.		125 So. Main St.	
Reading, Pa.		Butler, Pa.	
Geo. E Goodspeed,	Dec 08	A E Way,	Dec 08
115 Mt Vernon St.		91 St Joseph St.	
Watertown, Mass.		Toronto, ONTARIO.	
J H Geis,	Dec 08	J B Chase, Jr,	Apr 09
1222 W. Hilton St.		91 Francis St.	
Philadelphia, Pa.		Brookline, Mass.	

An impression from the last stickful of type set by Dr. Heath before his death. The type had never been removed from the stick until May 22, 1932, when it was placed in the press and an impression taken for this story, without corrections being made. This same font of type was used for the body of the first issues of THE NUMISMATIST.

It has been with a great deal of pleasure and pride that I have looked over some of the earlier volumes of THE NUMISMATIST, my first opportunity to see a complete set being those in the library of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, and later those of L. R. Noyes, of Detroit, who has the set complete lacking a very few of the early numbers. My father never had a complete set of his own, although in Vol. 3 he states: "A few complete files of Vol. 1 (6 Nos.), Vol. 2 (12 Nos.) for sale at 25c. per vol.," showing at that time they were available. In my handling these older issues I imagined that I could experience the same feeling that must have been my father's many times, and which he expressed in type at least twice—a threat to quit, due to an apparent lack of support. I know that feeling; I had it myself when I used to get out my little paper, and the long time I have had in settling down to write these words. I know how it is to be obliged to produce something for a given date, and all this in addition to the fact that the same one man must set the type and do all the manual labor. It is no wonder that at times he must have been discouraged, and it is to the credit of the loyal help of a few that he received around 1891 that made it possible for the magazine to survive. The most outstanding man in this connection that is due this credit is the late Mr. Joseph Hooper, living at Port Hope, Ontario, at the time. Mr. Hooper, more than anyone

else, helped out the early days of *THE NUMISMATIST* by sending in an almost constant flow of manuscript. Others that I recall very well are Charles T. Tatman, W. G. Jerrems, Jr., Edw. Frossard, George Rice and A. G. Heaton, all of whom furnished articles which were of great help in easing the life of an editor. To these men, and others, with whose names I may not be quite so familiar, must be given the thanks of the present membership of the A. N. A., for it is barely possible that without *THE NUMISMATIST* there would have been no organization perfected. I am not mentioning these particular men in respect to their relation to the A. N. A. proper. As I mention before, it is not my purpose to write of its history, but at this time I wish to acknowledge, to their memory, the help they gave my father in his early efforts.

On June 16, 1908, "Thirty" was written for the Editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and twenty and one-half years of an educational hobby were at an end for my father. It had always been his hope and wish to have published the magazine for twenty-five years, then turn it over to the Association for



Memorial erected by members of the A. N. A. in the Heath lot in Woodland Cemetery, Monroe, Mich., in 1925. The bronze tablet is inscribed: "George Francis Heath, M. D. 1850-1908. Founder of American Numismatic Association, 1891, by Which This Tablet is Placed, 1925."

its own. The June issue was in press at the time, as the mailing date was the 20th of the month, and there was a small amount of material ahead for the next number, although the July issue was mostly filled with special articles. Farran Zerbe and Howland Wood assumed charge of the helm for the rest of the year, but my story ends with my father.

Not being a writer, this story may have wandered a little at times, but it has been my ambition for years to put into print a few facts relating to things I remembered about the earlier days of this publication, which, were my father living to see today, I know he would be very proud of, and no doubt would consider his efforts well spent. I have tried to hold myself

to facts as I knew them, or have made inquiry about, and am always glad to hear from anyone who is interested in the early history of the magazine, both for what I can tell them and they tell me.

In a corner of the basement of my home, as I have said, stands a little object of iron and steel, The Press of THE NUMISMATIST. It seems so real to me that I almost wish it could be shown this article and add to it what I have left out. I certainly envy the associations it has had.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF COINS.

If you go through Europe you will find at odd places unexpected vestiges of old pre-war money. The experience is usually costly, but sometimes interesting. Most of the countries having replaced their old money with new in the ratio of about five to one, the uninitiated voyager is apt to find himself with quite a collection of pre-war paper. Few tourists in Italy escape taking in some of the old two-lire silver coins with the king's head on them. These are the exact size of the current ten-lire pieces, and are of course perfectly good silver. Finding one in my possession, I tried to use it to pay for part of a cinema ticket, only to be told emphatically that it was not good.

"But why," I asked, "is it not good? It is silver."

"It is silver, of course," the lady behind the counter explained, "but, signor, it is not good money."

"I know it is not worth ten lire. Still, without doubt, it is worth two lire."

The lady called in a companion, who was listening attentively, and he summoned a friend and the three argued the matter at length. Eventually, with misgivings, the coin, which had about a half dollar's worth of silver in it, was accepted for the equivalent of a dime.

On the other hand, along the frontier of Syria and Turkey, I found that the older people much preferred the worn Turkish silver *mejdeh* pieces to the crisp new French-sponsored banknotes.—Harold Lamb, in Chicago Herald and Examiner.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

To the other evil by-products of the depression must be added the recent flood of counterfeit money. According to W. H. Moran, chief of the United States Secret Service, there is more bad money in circulation today than ever before. Although some 1,500 counterfeiters have already been arrested in 1932, our diligent Secret Service claims only to have touched the spurious reservoir. The ranks of the counterfeiters always increase during hard times. Chief Moran believes that prohibition has further swelled them. Bootleggers have long found it easy to pay off rum-runners with counterfeit money. Now that their industry has fallen off, the bootleggers are passing on their bad money to the public.

For the ease with which bad money circulates in the United States, Chief Moran blames the careless public. The average man values money more highly today than he did a few years ago, but he is no more vigilant in examining his money. It appears that the favorite trick of counterfeiters is the raising of bills by pen or by pasting. An added zero transforms a five-dollar note into \$50. Surely, it should not require a very keen eye to detect such crude forgeries.

Some counterfeiters, real artists at their craft, turn out facsimiles that deceive all but the expert. Against them the public has little protection. Fortunately, these craftsmen seem to spurn anything smaller than a century note, which is a rarity indeed in the average man's purse.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Rats literally ate up \$250 belonging to a farmer near Fort Wayne, Ind. The farmer took the remains of the bills, hundreds of bits of soiled paper, to bankers in the hope that they could be restored, but the bankers said they had been chewed into such small pieces identification would be impossible. The rats ate the money while it was in a dresser drawer.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

The Numismatist will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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Entered at the Post Office, Federalsburg, Md., as second-class matter (under the Act of March 3, 1879).

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
1/2 Page	1.75	5.00	9.50	17.50
1/4 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
1/8 Page	6.00	17.00	33.00	60.00
One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
One Page, Inside Cover	15.00	42.00	78.00	142.00
One Page, Outside Cover	17.50	48.00	92.00	170.00

A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on bills if paid within 30 days.

A discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed for cash in advance.

The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE NUMISMATIST.

To most of the older members of the A. N. A. the story told in this month's issue by Donald R. Heath of the birth of THE NUMISMATIST will have a strong sentimental appeal. Frequent reference has been made in this magazine to its early years and the unpretentious manner in which it entered the journalistic field, but never before have the details of its early days been given in print. Mr. Heath, the author, is the only son of Dr. George F. Heath, founder of THE NUMISMATIST and the A. N. A., and lives in Grosse Pointe Park, Mich., a suburb of Detroit. While not a collector, he has a deep sentimental interest in numismatics and THE NUMISMATIST and has been an active member of the Detroit Coin Club since its organization.

In his story Mr. Heath has drawn back the curtain and revealed many of the details of its birth and infancy which even his father's most intimate numismatic friends could only have imagined. Mr. Heath has gone even further than this, for he has related incidents showing the preparations for the expected event. Only those personally and intimately acquainted with Dr. Heath knew of the difficulties that confronted him in the early years of the publication of the magazine. It was generally believed at the time that each year until his death the magazine was published at a personal financial loss, to say nothing of the time and effort he contributed in its publication.

This story is published on the twenty-fourth anniversary of his death, which occurred on June 16, 1908. On the evening of June 15 he attended the commencement of the Monroe School of Music. Before retiring about

midnight he smoked a cigar. About 3 o'clock he called his wife and complained of feeling ill. Medical assistance was summoned, but he soon became unconscious and died about 8 o'clock.

When the A. N. A. was preparing for its annual convention in Detroit in 1925 a suggestion was made that on one day of the convention the members make a pilgrimage to Monroe and place a wreath on the grave of Dr. Heath. This was followed by a suggestion that the A. N. A. would honor itself by having erected on the cemetery lot a stone bearing a tablet announcing that it was placed there by the A. N. A. in honor of its founder. Voluntary subscriptions were asked and a fund of \$652 was promptly raised and the stone was placed in position before the visit.

LA SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART MEDAL.

The Belgian Society's Membership Medal, Exercise XXVI, 1931, has recently been distributed and is illustrated here. It was designed by the sculptor, J. Jourdain.



The obverse shows the bust of Sancta Gudula. The reverse represents an episode in the Sancta Gudula legend. It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and is struck in light bronze. (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1931, page 197.) J. del.

STONE MONEY OF YAP ISLAND.

With reference to the string of 24 stone money specimens from Yap Island quoted from Tyrrell's Museum Catalogue by Dr. Al. M. Rackus (THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1932), I had the opportunity of handling these specimens and a brief description may expel any doubt that existed as to their origin just before they were sold by that firm in 1929. They consisted of various lengths from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, cylindrical in shape, and of various rose, cream, and dark grey highly polished stones about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. They were among the stock of Tost & Rohu, of Sydney, when superseded by Tyrrell's Museum and bore a label inscribed "Stone Money, Yap Is." Many items were found incorrectly labeled and classified, evidently by an assistant who seems to have used a fair amount of imagination in this case. A doubt existed when the catalogue was compiled, but shortly after publication it was proved conclusively that the stone was of Abyssinian origin and the item was probably a necklet of very ancient date. There is every possibility that such stones were used as a currency, the same as the Australian aborigine trading his stone axes and other implements with distant tribes for various colored ochres and foodstuff, but they were certainly not of Yap Island. It may interest Dr. Rackus to know that discs of tortoise shell of various sizes were used as a currency among the pearlmen in the Broome district, Northwest Australia, in the early days, and possibly in some districts they are still in circulation when the pearling fleets arrive in port. My informant (a police constable from Broome) stated that the

discs were plain, but of uniform size for different values. They were purely for local use in the Northwest, and personally I have not seen any specimens nor heard of any being in collectors' cabinets here, but have no reason to doubt my informant, who was not a coin collector. Specimens were not likely to reach this end of Australia (the southeast) under ordinary circumstances, and it is doubtful whether many, if any, collectors know of the fact that such material was used as currency. I am making further inquiries for information, and if possible securing specimens, and will be pleased to forward any details to THE NUMISMATIST when received.

D. RAYMOND.

Sydney, New South Wales.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Free City of Danzig—The other pieces in the set of new coins issued by the Free City of Danzig are illustrated here. The five-gulden piece was



illustrated in the May issue. These are the two gulden, gulden and half gulden. The two latter pieces are struck in nickel. All are dated 1932.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Tibet—The Republic of Tibet has recently issued the coin illustrated here. The denomination is said to be 4 tram-sang.

SYDNEY HARBOR BRIDGE CELEBRATIONS MEDAL.

The opening of a new bridge across the harbor at Sydney, New South Wales, was the occasion in March of this year for the issuing of two noteworthy medals and several other numismatic specimens. The following details have been furnished by Mr. D. Raymond, of Sydney, a member of the A. N. A.:

Through the courtesy of the Sporting Sectional Committee of the Sydney Harbor Bridge Celebrations Committee and its publicity officer, Mr. D. G. Macdougall, I am able to forward for publication to *THE NUMISMATIST* an exclusive reproduction and description of one of the series of two medals officially struck by permission of the New South Wales Government to celebrate the opening of the bridge by the Hon. J. Y. Lang, Premier of New South Wales. This medal was issued to be competed for in the different branches of sport held during the opening celebrations. The dies were executed by Amor, Ltd., of Sydney. Of the number struck, 93 were issued in silver and 151 in bronze.

Obverse—Between outer and inner raised rim, "Sidney Harbour Bridge Opened 19th March, 1932" around top. Below, "Inaugural Celebrations." In field, municipal arms of Sydney with heraldic motto, "I Take, But I Surrender," on scrolls. Below, engraver's name, "W. J. Amor." Reverse, within raised rim, aerial view of Sydney Harbor Bridge, showing full expanse of arch and pylons as seen from the south (city) shore of harbor. Passing below, a ferry steamer and ocean liner.



A small gilt bronze medal was also issued to officials who took part in the bridge pageant. The obverse has, within a raised rim, a view of the bridge and pylons. In exergue, "Sydney Harbour Bridge Opened March 19, 1932, Pageant," in three lines. The reverse is blank except for the engraver's name. The number issued was 3,700.

The larger medals are two inches in diameter. As these were issued exclusively to be competed for, none can otherwise be obtained under any circumstances.

Several small medals of various designs were sold on the streets during Bridge Week at one shilling, but they were of inferior design and workmanship and of no interest from a numismatic point of view.

The only numismatic novelty in the form of a commemorative coin that Australia has enjoyed is the Canberra florin (two-shilling piece), issued to celebrate the opening of the first Federal Parliament at Canberra by the Duke and Duchess of York in 1927. Numismatists in Australia can envy their American cousins in that respect after seeing such productions as the Bennington, Pilgrim and other half-dollar issues.

A second medal of importance issued in connection with the bridge opening was designed and modeled by Rose M. Dakin, R. M. S. (Mrs. Gayor Phipps). This medal was originally intended as an official commemoration issue, but as the Government did not wish to pay for it, Mrs. Phipps has carried the production costs herself. The dies were cut and the medals struck by Messrs. Angus & Coote, Ltd., of Sydney.

Obverse—A winged figure of Fame holds a laurel wreath, her hand on the shoulder of a bridge worker standing, an engineer seated in the foreground. Having completed their work, their instruments have been discarded and they gaze at the bridge, beneath which vessels are passing. At right, the designer's name, "R. M. Phipps." Reverse—Within a wreath, "Harbour Bridge Sydney, N. S. W. Opened March 19, 1932" in six lines. On ribbon scroll below, "Labore et Honore."

This issue is limited to 300 specimens. To date only 60 silver and 30 bronze specimens have been struck. (Information and photo received from the artist through the courtesy of Miss Yolande Proctor, of the Argosy Art Gallery, King street, Sydney.)



A gilt brass medal for the occasion for advertising purposes was also issued. Obverse—View of bridge and pylons from south (city) shore, a vessel passing seaward beneath. Above, "Sydney Harbour Bridge." Below, "Opened 1932." Reverse—Above, "The Big Store." A view of the store. Below, "Marcus Clark & Co., Ltd., Sydney." These were issued for advertising purposes only by the firm and were on view at the firm's exhibit at the annual Royal Agricultural Show, Sydney, during Bridge Week. They were obtainable only during the week with a purchase of the value of two shillings sixpence from the store at Central Square, Sydney. About 30,000 specimens were struck and distributed.

In 1921 the firm of Marcus Clark & Co., Ltd., issued a gilt brass token for their branch store at Wollongong, South Coast, New South Wales. It has a view of the store. Above, "Marcus Clark & Co., Ltd." Below, "Wollongong. 1921."

ADVERTISING IN THE NUMISMATIST.

In the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST William J. Schultz, of Cincinnati, placed a quarter-page advertisement for the sale of his duplicate small cents. Results from this advertisement are given below by him:

"Before my copy of THE NUMISMATIST for May reached me an offer arrived from Terre Haute, Ind., for eleven coins, which brought \$19.00 finally. Many offers for trade and inquiries—26 in all to date—is satisfying, to say the least. To be sure, a few ridiculous offers were made by novices, to whom I wrote a lecture of numismatic values. The trading offers were more than fair, but I prefer to sell outright, as I am no dealer and don't care to be classed as such. The cost of my advertisement is nil compared to the buying prospects I am in correspondence with. It was pleasurable to hear from some of my numismatist friends who answered the ad. Offers received from a few dealers were laughably funny compared with prices they ask for the same coins themselves, but such unfairness can be excused upon the grounds of the depression. My experience is novel, as it relates to disposing of duplicates through an advertisement in THE NUMISMATIST in the summer season, and the results are better than was my expectation when I began. Some local business will reach THE NUMISMATIST for selling duplicate coins and bills very shortly."

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Afghanistan—We illustrate here the rupee, or 2 krans, of the usurper or rebel king of Afghanistan, Bacha-I-Sakao, issued in 1929. The half rupee was illustrated last month.



We also illustrate the rupee of the new ruler of Afghanistan, Nadir-Khan, of 1930. Both issues are in silver with reeded edges.

COUNTERMARKED STONE MOUNTAIN HALF DOLLARS.

Additional information regarding the countermarking of some of the Stone Mountain commemorative half dollars comes to us from C. H. Ohr, Honey Grove, Texas. He says:

"I was local chairman selling the coins in Honey Grove, Texas, and I had one coin stamped "No. 143," the number of my district, and "Texas" also stamped. These special coins were sold to the highest bidders and brought as much as \$262 each in one town. There was only one of each particular stamp, and I suppose Tennessee did the same thing as the Texas State Committee."

This practice, taken in connection with a similar report from Georgia in last month's issue, and the existence of those stamped in Tennessee, indicates that each Southern State was represented in the intensive campaign to market the Stone Mountain half dollars. In time perhaps quite an array of such counterstamped pieces will find their way into collections. It is quite probable, however, that the buyers of these particular coins at auction, for which fancy prices were paid, will prefer to retain them as souvenirs during their lifetime.

THE WASHINGTON QUARTER DOLLAR.

At the time this issue of THE NUMISMATIST goes to press the new Washington quarter dollars have not made their appearance in public. It was reported that coinage of them was begun in May, but the report of the Bureau of the Mint shows that none had been coined up to June 1. It is probable that the Mint will wait until a considerable number have been struck before releasing any for circulation.

At medal day exercises of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on May 18, the Franklin medal was awarded Dr. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, as the inventor of a range-finding device which proved to be of great service during the World War and is still used by the navy for locating ships at sea. Dr. Swasey has been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska, Kansas—306 South Nineteenth St., Omaha, Neb.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
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American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1932.

- 4107 Robert B. Warren, 71 Passaic Avenue, Summit, N. J.
 4108 Art Heintz, P. O. Box 1262, Wenatchee, Wash.
 4109 Frank B. Nixdorff, Mountain Avenue, Gillette, N. J.
 4110 Miss Gladys D. Wade, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.
 4111 M. L. Schwartz, 1901 D Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 4112 Louis J. Burger, 202 South Orchard Street, Madison, Wis.
 4113 Valentine J. Grode, 97 Albert Street, Rahway, N. J.
 4114 William Pepper, 356 New York Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
 4115 Richard A. Webb, 2014 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 4116 Perley P. Hamilton, 55 Thetford Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
 4117 Rev. G. A. Sowash, 152 Waugh Avenue, New Wilmington, Pa.
 4118 Ralph W. Miller, 78 17th Street, Barberton, Ohio.
 4119 Richard W. Lloyd, Haverford, Pa.
 4120 Ray E. Carter, St. Anthony, Idaho.
 4121 Frank J. Valtman, 2632 South Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 4122 Thomas Ray Dille, 235 High Street, Morgantown, West Va.
 4123 Sidney J. Haas, P. O. Box 1183, Hollywood, Cal.
 4124 Max Kessler, 694 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4125 W. B. Gibson, 822 South Tremaine Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
 4126 Harold P. Johnston, 15 Union Street, Troy, Ohio.
 4127 Harold L. Ballinger, 3296 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 10, 1932. If no objections are received prior to August 1, 1932 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

Applicant

Proposed by

- | | |
|---|--|
| William E. Dyer (United States and British Silver),
2508 North Garnet Street, Philadelphia, Pa. | Harry T. Wilson
J. Henri Ripstra |
| Herbert E. Kiester (United States Coins),
109 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. | Walter Strubinger
Rudolf Thomas |
| John W. Gregor (United States Coins),
939 Waldo Road, Cleveland, Ohio. | Harley L. Freeman
Western Reserve Numismatic Club |
| George B. Eggers (General),
2717 Clifton Avneue, Cincinnati, Ohio | William J. Schultz
Charles H. Thul |
| E. H. Windau (United States Gold),
1565 East 17th St., Cleveland, Ohio. | Harley L. Freeman
Western Reserve Numismatic Club |
| Vilas A. Kellman (United States Coins and Paper Money),
Galesville, Wis. | Harry T. Wilson
J. Henri Ripstra |
| Elbert S. Wilson (Medals),
P. O. Box 575, Plant City, Fla. | Harry T. Wilson
J. Henri Ripstra |
| Blaine Elmer (General),
192-A Washington Street, Boston, Mass. | Charles A. Davis
Harry T. Wilson |
| Frank M. Schmieg (United States and Foreign Gold Coins),
Midlothian, Ill. | Moritz Wormser
Harry T. Wilson |
| J. E. Hische (United States Coins),
607 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio. | Moritz Wormser
Harry T. Wilson |
| W. Louis Casler (Old United States Coins and Foreign),
2053 South Corona Street, Denver, Col. | J. T. Hilton
Moritz Wormser |
| A. D. Gage (United States Cents),
5 Arcade Bldg., Pasadena, Cal. | Harry G. Kirkpatrick
H. A. Stoddard |
| Roy Ketchem (American Coins),
337 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. | J. H. Hardwick
J. J. Gonzales |
| M. C. Ward (United States Coins),
P. O. Box 175, Gilman, Ill. | Moritz Wormser
Harry T. Wilson |
| W. S. Bryan (Small Gold and Commemorative Coins),
135 Merritts Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga. | W. J. Warner
J. H. Hardwick |

D. E. Nour (General),	J. H. Hardwick
P. O. Box 26, Stone Mountain, Ga.	W. J. Warner
J. W. Stoney (Commemorative Coins),	W. J. Warner
P. O. Box 937, Atlanta, Ga.	J. H. Hardwick
H. C. Pattillo (United States and Foreign Coins),	J. H. Hardwick
346 Murray Hill Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.	W. J. Warner
F. W. Cate (Fractional Currency and Commemorative United States Coins),	J. H. Hardwick
1223 Albemarle Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.	W. J. Warner
D. R. Sanders (General),	J. H. Hardwick
600 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.	W. J. Warner
Eugene F. Westheimer (Fractional Currency),	William J. Schultz
326 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio	B. J. Lazar
T. Graham Frost (Old Bills),	Moritz Wormser
28 Clay Avenue, Ferguson, Mo.	Harry T. Wilson
J. F. Clow (Early Canada and Spain),	Moritz Wormser
128 Nelson Street, Kingston, Ont., Canada	Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Dwight P. Spencer, from 1719 Ainslie Street, Chicago, Ill., to P. O. Box 253, Manchester, Conn.

Ernst Kraus, from 2035 75th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 86 Bay 29th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Galen M. Lyon, from 2909 Portsmouth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 2840 Observatory Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carl M. Flippen, from 4014 Percy Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to P. O. Box 445, Tujunga, Cal.

E. F. Slater, M. D., from 34 East 23rd Street, Care Navy Recruiting Station, New York, N. Y., to The Navy Recruiting Station, Federal Building, Washington and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

General Secretary Harry T. Wilson reports having received the following nominations for officers to be elected at the Los Angeles Convention of the A. N. A.:

President—Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

First Vice-President—L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.

Second Vice-President—Harvey L. Hansen, Piedmont, Cal.; Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.; T. James Clarke, Jamestown, N. Y.

General Secretary—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

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TREASURE FOUND IN EGYPTIAN VASE.

A \$17.50 vase purchased by Alfred I. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., on a chance visit to a curio shop in Cairo, Egypt, has been found to contain valuable ancient coins. He purchased the vase on a tour last year, and its contents, a curious piece of mineral formation about eight inches in circumference, went with the bargain.

On his return Mr. du Pont had a chemist break open the formation. He found a collection of gold and silver coins believed to be pentadrachmae of the time of Ptolemy, 300 B. C. The vase was said to have been found in excavations near the tomb of an ancient Egyptian ruler. The formation inside was believed to have resulted from chemical action about the coins and dirt in the long years the vase was buried.—Newspaper Clipping.

The Los Angeles Convention of the A. N. A.

AUGUST 20 TO 26, 1932.

If you contemplate attending the convention of the A. N. A. in Los Angeles this summer and want to witness the Olympic Games, you should reach there by July 30. The closing date of the games is August 14, just a few days before the convention opens.

President Hoover has consented to preside at the opening ceremony, at which all the International Olympic officials and more than 2000 winning athletes from more than 40 countries will join in a great spectacle and parade before the Tribune of Honor.

Much of the glamor and romance of the early days are retained in the crumbling ruins of Southern California. There are many of these old landmarks in Los Angeles county, some of which have been beautifully restored. Two of these are the famous Spanish Missions, San Gabriel and San Fernando, important links in the chain of institutions founded nearly 200 years ago and located along the route of El Camino Real (the King's Highway.)



The Famous Galeria Real, Biltmore Hotel.

This room is 326 feet in length and is one of the show places of Los Angeles.

A fitting atmosphere for many interesting historical spots is provided by the Mexican quarters of Los Angeles. There we find "El Paseo de Los Angeles," a re-created street of old Mexico located between Main and Los Angeles streets, running north from the Plaza. Located on this street is the Avila Adobe, the oldest dwelling in Los Angeles and once the headquarters for the American army of occupation when the city was taken from the Mexicans in 1847. Also along El Paseo may be seen the old Pelanconi Winery, the first brick structure in the city, now occupied by an attractive Mexican restaurant and tearoom.

One of the old landmarks that is always an attraction to the visitor is the Plaza, the site upon which Felipe de Neve in 1781 founded the city of Los Angeles. This is a small city park, typical of those to be found in Mexico, with the ever-present peon loungers seeking a spot for a brief siesta on a shady bench.

The Lugo House, once occupied by Don Vicente Lugo, one of the famous

old land barons, fronts on the Plaza on the east. Saint Vincent's College, now Loyola University, was started in this house. Today it is occupied by Chinese curio stores.

The oldest religious edifice in Los Angeles, dedicated in 1822, the Church of Our Lady, faces the Plaza on the west. Inscriptions to the dead buried beneath its tile floor recall names of illustrious old dons of early days, while many interesting religious paintings, representing the artistic talents of early padres, adorn its walls.

About one block of the Plaza is the old Belle Union Hotel, later known as the St. Charles. During the Civil War this was a center of Confederate sympathizers, and was later the scene of festivities when the city entertained Secretary Seward after the Alaska Purchase.

Among the old adobes in Los Angeles county a few of the old ones still remain from which the visitor may get a glimpse into the home life of the dons of early days. Perhaps the more notable of these are the Adobe Flores, in South Pasadena; Lugo Ranch House, near Downey; Verdugo Adobe, on the Verdugo rancho in Glendale, and Los Cerritos ranch house, near Long Beach.

Then there is the Old Mill, El Molino Viejo, which is located about a mile and a half north of the San Gabriel Mission. This stands near the Huntington Library and Art Gallery in the beautiful city of San Marino. It is generally believed that the old place was erected about 1821, Joseph Chapman, the first American to settle in California, building the structure as a grist mill for Padre Zalvidea, of Mission San Gabriel, to grind the grain for that institution.

All through California there are points of interest. The cities of the Mother Lode, where from 1849 until today hundreds of gold mines have added uncounted millions to the State's wealth, can be reached by easy auto trips from Sacramento; Sutter's Fort; the Presidio; the live volcanic peak, Mr. Lassen; the 6,000,000 acres of irrigated and intensively developed farm lands; Yosemite; the giant redwoods; Carmel; the gaunt desolation of Death Valley and the Funeral Range; Golden Gate and its famous park; mile after mile of wide paved highways through orchards of oranges, figs, guavas, apricots, pomegranates and persimmons; palm-surrounded country homes; snow-capped mountains a few hours' drive from the hundreds of miles of sunny Pacific-laved sand beaches; Catalina; Santa Barbara; San Diego. Truly no State of the Union, no country in all the world, can offer more to enthrall and delight the visitor.

"Come early and stay long" is the cry of Californians to their fellows from the other 47 States, and they will show us that the far-famed spirit of hospitality of the golden days of the dons is still a living, vital part of their great State.

In a letter from John P. Kennedy, president of the California Coin Club, dated June 6, he says:

"You can say to the members of the A. N. A. that they will have a fine time and will be given an opportunity to see as much of this part of the world as is possible. We have not perfected the entertainment features to date, but there will be something to do during all open periods. Thursday is set aside for Catalina, while the dinner dance will be held Friday evening. We can say definitely that we are going to see a motion-picture plant, also visit our beaches, have a night at the Hollywood Bowl, where wonderful concerts are given, and another night set aside for the Pilgrimage Play. It will be our duty to keep those seeking pleasure busy, and we fully expect to do it."

SAN FRANCISCO DAY, AUGUST 19TH.

Since you read the convention news in the June issue, we out here on the Pacific Coast know that you have been looking over trunks, grips and suitcases, checking over the wardrobe, and that you have been reading railroad folders and time-tables. And why shouldn't you do these things? Numismatically speaking, this year's convention is like a beautiful medal with sunny Los Angeles on the obverse and San Francisco by the Golden Gate on the reverse. The obverse bears the dates "August 20th to 26th, 1932" and the reverse reads "August 19th, 1932." My good friends of the

California Coin Club will tell you all about Los Angeles, and therefore I want to tell you something about San Francisco.

Coming overland by train, the porter will announce Oakland Pier, and that is where you get your first real view of the beautiful San Francisco Bay. As you step aboard the ferryboat you see the brown foothills in back of you, and directly west you see the sky line of San Francisco, built as it is on many hills. On your way across you pass Yerba Buena Island, and to the north you see Mount Tamalpais, the grandest small mountain in the country. Approaching the city and its ferry building, you will enjoy the view of the many skyscrapers of our western metropolis. On both sides of the ferry building numerous piers stretch out into the bay to accommodate ocean liners and freighters from all over the world. The hill immediately to your right is Telegraph Hill. There in the early days semaphore signals used to announce the arrival of steamers and sailing ships.

And here we are on Market Street, probably as well known as any street in the country. It runs in a straight line for miles right out to Twin Peaks



Downtown Section of San Francisco, Looking Across the Bay.

that you see in the distance. Downtown you will find our business district, dominated by Montgomery street, known as the Wall street of the West. In this downtown section large skyscraper office buildings, interesting shops and department stores all await your investigation. At Fifth and Mission streets you will find the United States Mint, which, as you know, uses the letter S to distinguish its much sought-after products. Chinatown next takes our attention. Here is an Oriental city transplanted to the Occident, and you will find in the quaint shops interesting brasses, china and jade articles. Our cable cars climb many steep hills, but if you will hold your breath we are sure you will get to the bottom safely and right side up.

San Francisco is essentially a cosmopolitan city and you will find regular colonies of Frenchmen, Italians, Russians, Scandinavians, Germans, etc., and we even have a goodly number of numismatists here. In the section that we call North Beach you will find a regular "Little Italy," and at Meigs Wharf you can eat freshly caught fish and crabs, brought in by the picturesque Italian fishermen. Fine hotels of international renown are located downtown; the Palace Hotel of Bonanza days, on Market Street; the St. Francis, at Union Square, and the Fairmont and Mark Hopkins hotels on Nob Hill, and that mentions only a few. Our fine clubs are also located near-

by, the Pacific Union, Olympic, Union League, Bohemian and numerous others.

Our residential sections are, many of them, beautiful, and it is worth while seeing how our average people live. Let us suggest that you see the residences of Sea Cliff, overlooking the Golden Gate; St. Francis Woods, Westwood Park and others.

Comprising 1000 acres, San Francisco is justly proud of the Golden Gate Park. Miles of beautiful lawns, shrubs and flowers intrigue visitors and resident alike. Here you will find the De Young Memorial Museum, which contains a fair collection of coins and medals. Steinhart Aquarium contains many beautifully colored fish from tropical waters and is considered the finest piscatorial collection in the world. The park, which is entirely man made, has been the realized dream of John McLaren, its superintendent. It stretches out to the Pacific Ocean, and here you will see the Cliff House and the Esplanade stretching down the beach to the Fleishhaker swimming pool and our fine zoo.

Starting back past the Cliff House and following the coast line above the Golden Gate we come to Lincoln Park and the beautiful Palace of the Legion of Honor, containing many fine art treasures. Here, too, are municipal golf courses, where on some holes, you play right over the ocean, getting beautiful vistas along with your exercise. Then back through the "Presidio," which is the largest military reservation located within a city. Here Uncle Sam holds forth and there are many interesting things to see.

San Francisco has a spirit all its own. That is something I am not going to try to tell you about, because I feel that when you get here you will catch it, and come you must.

Remember the dates: San Francisco, August 19th, and Los Angeles, August 20th to 26th. We want you to come and make the Los Angeles convention a record breaker for attendance from East, West, North and South. Golden treasures of enjoyment will be yours.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

Deaths

K. WERNER HEYE.

Fatally injured in an automobile crash earlier in the evening, K. Werner Heye, of Rochester, N. Y., died at 10 o'clock on June 16 at the Genesee Hospital of a fractured skull and broken left leg and lacerations of the head. A friend in the automobile at the time was severely injured. Mr. Heye was a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association and had been a member of the A. N. A. about a year. He was 50 years old and was a native of Oldenburg, Germany, but came to this country when a young man. He settled in Rochester in 1918 and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Wilson, Heye & Shultz, accountants.

MICHAEL J. BOYLE.

Michael J. Boyle, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society and for several years a member of the A. N. A., died on June 10. He was a faithful member of the local organization and had been the means of bringing into it several members. He was a retired captain of the Boston Fire Department with an honorable record and was cited for heroism in saving life at one of Boston's big fires. He was keenly interested in coins and in late years was a dealer in a limited way. He was well known among local collectors for his integrity.

FAKE COINS IN MADRID.

Casual small change in Madrid contains so many lead counterfeits that cafes receiving them from regular customers try to pass the fake coins back to newsboys and cigarette girls on the theory that street vendors are the source.—Clipping.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1261 Gordon St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Beaver Valley Coin Club, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Meets fourth Friday each month at Grand Hotel, corner Eleventh street and Eighth avenue, Beaver Falls. Sherman L. Roney, Secretary and Treasurer, 2512 Seventh avenue, Beaver Falls.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Stuart M. Mosher, Secretary, 129 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Ray E. Ballinger, Secretary, 222 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. M. A. Powells, Secretary, 3118 W. 64th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second Monday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. William J. Schultz, Secretary, 419 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. George L. Andrews, Secretary, 68 East Dominion Blvd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Detroit-Leland Hotel. Clifton A. Temple, Secretary, 1247 Coplin Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month in Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paul-hus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday at Fridays at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederick E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 317½ Grant St., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—281st regular meeting, May 13th, Howland Wood, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Blake, Boyd, Brown, Deas, Feeley, Frohlich, Gutttag, Kus-terer, Marx, Morris, Robertson, Stein, Swanson, Wood, Wormser and Zerbe.

The topic for the evening was "Encased Postage Stamps and the Gold Coinage of Persia." Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gutttag referred to his exhibit as follows: "In going over my collection of encased postage stamps I find the name, although literally true, in

the majority of cases, the ways and means adopted by some of the countries as well as private individuals to use the postage stamp as currency was not always encased nor was metal used at all. You all undoubtedly know how the Greek and Russian stamps were used as small change, although not in any way in the manner used by other foreign governments. In Germany where there must have been thousands of metal encased postage stamps, there were a few which I am exhibiting this evening, on different kind of paper or cardboard. The majority of the encased postage stamps of recent issue have come from Europe, although I do happen to have one from Argentina. Some of these are undoubtedly as rare as any coins, although there seems to be very little interest shown in encased postage stamps as far as collecting is concerned. My exhibit this evening consists of 1 kronen note of Austria, proof. This is the rarest item of Austrian encased postage. This proof has been made by the firm of Rothmuller, Ltd., Vienna, for Ing. Knopfelmacher, who intended to issue encased stamps. Owing to the rapid downfall of the Austrian crown, the plan of issuing encased stamps could not be realized. The proof I have secured directly from Ing. Knopfelmacher in 1923. I also have a pattern of an Austrian encased postage issue, the back to be made from mother of pearl paper. This is the only pattern issued with this paper. I also have eight different varieties of Austrian encased postage stamps, one of Argentina, one of Belgium, nine of Denmark. The ones from Denmark have different advertisements of cigarettes, and I believe they were put on by the American Tobacco Co. of the U. S. One of Greece, although not encased, to be used in a similar capacity. One of France, four of Germany, two of Italy, one of Norway, one of Portugal, two of Russia. I also have this evening those used by the U. S. during the Civil War period of 1c., 3c., 5c., 10c., 12c. and 24c. denominations by Lord & Taylor, Ayer, Drake's Plantation Bitters, Burnett's, J. Gault, also two of the patterns which were first issued in Germany. The labels which were to be used by Czechoslovakia and four different varieties of German encased postage stamps on paper in place of metal. I also have a sample of the way this money was printed for advertisements of the encased postage stamps from Austria. I may mention that several of these pieces, I have been informed, are unique, such as the 1 kronen piece of Austria and the German without the advertisement."

Mr. Zerbe: A prosperity check, 7 by 15 inches, issued by the Pajaro Valley National Bank, of Watsonville, Cal.; specimens of the Tenino (Wash.) wooden money with watermark, and certificates issued there last December for \$1, \$5 and \$10. An uncommon note of the State of South Carolina, \$5, dated 1872. Two United States notes, one each old and new size, without seal or numbers, crisp. Menu and token of the 200th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. By favor of L. W. Hoffecker, El Paso, a large variety of Chinese silver dollar-size pieces. 15 modern gold coins of Persia, 1/5 toman to 10 tomans.

Mr. Robertson: Set of three coins of Irak, 1931; 10 escudos of Portugal, 1932; Austria, 2 schilling, Haydn's second centenary, 1932; Danzig, 5, 2, 1 and ½ gulden, 1932; medal of Gustaf Adolf of Sweden on the 300th anniversary of his death, by Goetz.

Mr. Marx: Russia, Catherine II, half imperial, 1782, and imperial, 1782, proof. Germany, reproduction of Charles VI 5 ducats; commemorative medal of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, 1749-1832; Bavaria, ducat, Ludwig I, 1846. Great Britain, George IV, 1826, 5 pounds, proof; Victoria, 5 pounds, by W. Wyon, proof, and ½ pound, 1839, proof; Scotland, James VI, ryder, 1593, rose. Siam, 2 ½ tical.

Mr. Blake: 50 encased postage stamps, representing France, Italy and Germany; a series of gold coins, 45 in number of the size of \$4 and \$5 pieces, representing 45 countries.

Mr. Barnet: 10 United States encased postage stamps.

Mr. Boyd: A collection of 201 gold coins of Persia of the following Shahs: Fath Ali Shah, 1212-1250; Mohammad Shah, 1250-1264; Nasr-Ad-Din Shah, 1264-1313; Muzzafar-Ad-Din Shah, 1314-1324; Muhammad Ali Shah, 1324-1327; Sultan Ahmad Shah, 1327-1344; Reza Khan Palavi Shah, 1304. Denomination from ¼, 1/5, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 toman; 1 palavi, 2 palavi, 5 palavi.

Mr. Kusterer: A copy of Dunham's list of encased postage stamps.

Howland Wood read a paper, "Recent Faking of Chinese Coins at the

Chinese Mints," illustrating the paper with the coins. This article is to be published in *The Numismatist*.

The secretary reported with regret the loss by death of our member, W. Festus Morgan.

The secretary reported the receipt of an invitation from Mr. James T. Clarke for the members of our club to participate at the Third Annual Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention to be held at the Hotel Jamestown, Jamestown, N. Y., June 17, 1932.

The Publication Committee reported as follows: "Current publications on view include *The Numismatist*, *Hobbies*; and a new publication, *Numismatik*, issued in Munich; also a copy of the *Chase Economic Bulletin*; and sale catalogues.

It is stated that the awaited Washington-head quarter dollar from designs by John Flanagan will be ready for distribution in June. News items of the month referred to the Bank of Portugal winning its suit against a London engraving house for over \$1,610,000, the engraving house having been duped in producing a large quantity of Portuguese notes from the original plates on an unauthorized order. Greece is said to be the twentieth nation to have abandoned the gold standard; the continuing six gold standard countries are United States, France, Belgium, Netherlands, South Africa and Switzerland. The old story about Siamese banks employing monkeys to test coins is again going around. Counterfeit United States notes are said to be so common in Canada that the postmasters have been instructed not to accept any paper money of the U. S. It is stated that some Congressmen are giving consideration to a proposal to declare all U. S. paper money previous to the 1929, new size, issue to be illegal tender, the old notes only to be redeemed by the U. S. Treasury, the purpose being to release the gold that may be held to back this currency, and said to be over \$100,000,000, but which in this writer's opinion is a wild guess."

The executive committee suggested as the topic for the June meeting: "Coins Smaller Than a Half Dime and Larger than a Dollar in Any Metal." It was carried that this be the topic for the next meeting.

The secretary will offer for sale to the members at the June meeting the New York Numismatic Club President medals, and will also exhibit a complete set of the medals from his own private collection. The medals for sale are the property of the New York Numismatic Club and of our late member, Dr. D. W. Valentine.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—190th meeting, April 21st, 1932. Members present: Messrs. Brisley, Curto, Dodd, Duff, Dworkowski, Fulton, Hanna, Hubel, Heath, Hoare, M. Hutchinson, Noyes, Rapp, Snyder and Temple. Visitors: Messrs. Leviness and Winston. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Brisley.

A notice was read which told of the Third Annual Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention, to be held June 17-18 at Jamestown, N. Y. Members were invited to attend.

Application for membership was received from Lawrence Turner. The application was turned over to the membership committee for investigation.

Mr. Leviness was welcomed back and at the request of the members he told of many interesting incidents connected with his recent trip to the Virgin Islands.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Duff: Twenty-eight silver dollars from 1795 to 1928 and 122 half dollars from 1795 to 1892.

Mr. Winston: Miscellaneous gold coins from Spain, Mexico, Germany and Netherlands; large Japanese oban; platinum 3-ruble coin of Russia, 1835.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—191st meeting, May 5th. Members present: Messrs. Brisley, Curto, Dodd, Dworkowski, Fulton, Hanna, Hubel, Kling, Kramer, Noyes, Rapp, Stehfest and Temple. Visitors: Messrs. Turner and Piotrowski. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Brisley.

The application of Mr. Turner was reported favorably and he was voted a member.

A bill for one year's subscription to the A. N. A. "Club Bulletin" was ordered paid.

The feasibility of meeting only once a month was discussed and Messrs. Temple and Curto were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of rent for meeting only once a month instead of twice.

It was suggested that at the next meeting all members bring an exhibit of their collecting specialty. This was unanimously approved.

Exhibit: Mr. Dworkowski: 60 silver coins of Poland and Netherlands, including many city-view thalers.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—192nd meeting, May 19th. Members present: Messrs. Bradlin, Brisley, Curto, Dodd, Duff, Dworkowski, Farnham, Fulton, Hack, Hanna, Heath, Hubel, A. Hutchinson, M. Hutchinson, Kling, Kramer, Livingstone, Noyes, Rapp, Snyder, Stehfest, Temple and Turner. Visitors: Messrs. Shaw, Miller, Adler, Morton, Needels, Buckmaster, Mrs. Buckmaster and Mrs. Treat. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Brisley.

Committee report was read concerning meeting only once a month. Mr. Rapp very graciously offered the use of a suite in the LaRowe Apartments, which the club accepted. The club will meet in the new location beginning with the first meeting in July.

Mr. Heath promised to take care of the second meeting in June. He will have a surprise program.

Meeting adjourned at 9.15 P. M., after which the members examined the exhibits displayed by other members.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rapp: A very beautiful collection of Lindbergh medals and American bank notes of \$1 to \$100.

Mr. Noyes: A collection of scarce Hard Times tokens and Civil War cents.

Mr. Hack: About 500 broken bank bills, including many rare and interesting varieties.

Mr. Dodd: Complete set of commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Fulton: Collection of U. S. half dollars.

Mr. Hubel: Collection of 450 Roman denarii and several fine gold pieces of the Roman Republic.

Mr. Stehfest: Fine collection of 52 pieces of foreign gold coins.

Mr. Kramer: 37 pieces of Russian gold, silver and bronze coins.

Mr. Duff: Miscellaneous English medals and coins and a collection of American silver dollars.

Mr. Kling: Collection of foreign silver crowns.

Mr. Snyder: Some fine American silver dollars.

Mr. Dworkowski: A very fine collection of Polish coins, including 20 bracteates, 30 early denarii, 25 orts, 50 talers, and 250 three grossus. Also 50 thalers of Netherlands and German cities.

Mr. Curto: A very fine collection of American colonial coins.

Mr. Temple: 30 silver dollars of Mexico and China and also several odd-shaped coins of China.

Donations: Mr. Hack, California gold $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar, 1874; Mr. Rapp, A. N. A. convention badges, 1920, 1926, 1930, 1931.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—June 9th. Present, Messrs. Hunt, Eastwood, Speer, Morris, Keitzer, Kyle, Gibbs, H. Gibbs, Jr., and Barker. The following were present as visitors: W. G. Reinhart and R. J. Buterbaugh. Mr. Hunt, the president, in the chair.

Application for membership was received from Mr. Buterbaugh.

Discussion was held on the coming Jamestown joint meeting. About eleven persons will make up the delegation from this club. It was decided to call a special meeting for June 21st in order to welcome Farran Zerbe, who will be visiting in this city on that date.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Hunt: Civil War tokens from the Pittsburgh district, Ohio, New York and the Middle Western States. Modern store cards from the S. Roberts Store, of Milton, W. Va.

Mr. Eastwood: England, shillings, including Charles I, James II, and George II, also a Gothic crown. U. S., Byrd and Washington commemorative medals.

Mr. Reinhart: U. S. 1921 dollar; Columbian Exposition medal; cent, 1800 over 1790, and a \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold piece of 1929.

Mr. Speer: Continental currency, Virginia bill for 15 Spanish dollars, and a Maryland bill for \$8.

Mr. H. G. Gibbs: Continental and Confederate currency; bill for slave's services and a tax receipt of 1857.

Mr. H. D. Gibbs: U. S., choice 1799 cent, also a series of Maryland currency from one-ninth of a dollar to eight dollars, dated 1774.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—464th meeting, May 17, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lange, Plumb, Dr. Peake, Gillette, Horner, Kaufman, Grover, Lozier, G. J. Lindboe, Lewis, Amberg, Becker, Moore, Sloane, Reddick and Foster.

A communication was read from Mr. W. E. Woolsey, who was in Florida at the time. Mr. Woolsey sent his regards to his fellow members.

An outing was proposed at Point Peake on June 4. The proposal was accepted and many of the members planned to be present.

The questions on the notice were discussed, after which the members had the opportunity to secure a few bargains in the usual auction sale.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—465th meeting, June 7, Vice-President Sloane presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lozier, Lange, Kaufman, Plumb, Horner, Grover, Sunday, Sloane, Moore, Amberg, G. J. Bauer, Liess, Becker, Reddick, French and Foster.

Communications from Mr. Clarke, in Jamestown, were read regarding the Coin and Stamp Carnival on June 17 and 18.

The balance of the meeting was devoted to a discussion as to who was planning to go to Jamestown and how they were going. Nothing very definite was decided, except that there would be about ten make the trip.

The meeting was then turned over to the auctioneer, who successfully disposed of a variety of items.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—May 12th. Present, Messrs. Hunt, Dunnigan, H. Gibbs, Jr., Morris, Speer, Eastwood, Kyle, Sallach, Shears, Keitzer, Kerr and Barker. Visitors, W. Reinhart and R. J. Buterbaugh. Mr. Hunt, the president, in the chair.

Mr. J. G. McKelvey was elected to active membership.

At the conclusion of the regular business, the following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Reinhart: U. S. 1928 dollars of the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

Mr. Dunnigan: U. S. dollars of 1795, 1796, 1798 and 1799.

Mr. Sallach: Several medals in aluminum; also a Bryan dollar.

Mr. Hunt: A collection of English crowns, covering the period from Edward VI to Victoria; also Mexican eight-real pieces counterstamped for England.

Mr. Eastwood: U. S., two types of the half-dollar and a mounted collection of recent issues of postage stamps.

Mr. Barker: England, a collection of silver and copper coins illustrating the various types in use throughout the reign of Queen Victoria.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—160th meeting called to order by President R. E. Davis, June 1. Members present: Messrs. Valtman, Stolt, Unseitig, Jr., Jensen, Budvitis, Visco, Strubinger, Dr. Skeen, Petersen, Josephson, Maliczek, Lawless, Eversole, Gilmore, Powills, Rosholm, Ronning, S. L. Schwartz, Jonas, Hewitt, Chapman, Dr. Luttenberger, Vogel, Rayson, A. Thomas, Kopicki, Davis, S. Wilson, Cederlund, Kiester, M. Sheldon, Kaefer, Kuebler, Boyer, Ripstra, H. T. Wilson, F. Sarnecki, M. W. Schwartz, Mrs. Miller, Miss Silhavy, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Boyer. Present as visitors were Messrs. F. Pantrelli, D. W. Tharp, F. Warski, C. S. Carlson, J. A. Jakiel, C. Hewitt, R. Sundborg and Miss Winters.

Application for membership of Mr. Fred J. Peterson, having met the endorsement of the membership committee, was accepted.

A communication relative to the Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention at Jamestown, N. Y., June 17-18, 1932, was read.

One of the members presented a packet of cents, advertised 13 cents "look like new," for 48c. These treated and polished pieces were exhibited

to illustrate the type of misrepresentation being perpetrated by a few. A series of discussions to curtail the existing and ever-increasing issue of classification and general misrepresentation took place.

The genial and most-welcome visitor, Mr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, gave an interesting talk.

The exhibit committee submitted its announcement of exhibits of coins for the coming meetings as follows:

July, 1932—Asia—Colonial coins of England, French, Dutch, Portugal, etc., and United States, large and small cents.

August, 1932—Europe—Russia, Siberia, Lithuania, Poland and Scandinavia and United States silver dollars.

An interesting paper on "The Series of the United States Commemorative Half Dollars and Swapping Horses," was read by Mr. R. Gilmore, after which same was turned over to the Club's archives.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. S. L. Schwartz: Mexican coinage under Spain, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 8 reals, in copper and silver, from Phillip V (1565-1598) to Ferdinand VII (1811-1823), 18 pieces; under Republic, 19 pieces; 4 types of hacienda tokens.

Mr. R. E. Davis: 25 half dollars.

Mr. Josephson: 11 \$1 pieces, 1795 to 1830, including two varieties of 1795 and small and large eagle of 1798, all in fine condition.

Mr. Cederlund: 160 Mexican revolutionary bills from 5 centavos to 100 pesos.

Mr. S. Wilson: Commemorative half dollars of Columbian Exposition, 1892 and 1893; 3 Isabella quarters.

Mr. Valtman: United States wooden money of 25c. and 50c. denominations.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The regular May meeting was held in the Baker Hotel with the following in attendance: Mr. McGlamery, chairman; Messrs. Holliday, Snow, Chester Brooks, Snow, Bowman, Philpott, Lloyd, Parker, Boozer, Cupp, Conover, Marr and Schultz. L. H. Joiner was a visitor.

An expression was taken from the members present as to their desire to have regular monthly meetings during the summer months. Nearly every one spoke in favor of continuing the monthly meetings as heretofore. On a vote it was made unanimous.

Chester Brooks was elected chairman of the program committee to succeed Mr. Philpott, who resigned this post on account of increasing business responsibilities. Mr. Marr was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. McGlamery. Mr. McGlamery becomes president, succeeding Mr. Cassidy, who resigned on account of ill health.

L. H. Joiner was elected to membership.

Exhibits were as follows:

Cents and miscellaneous silver, by Mr. Holliday.

Bryan money, by Mr. Brooks.

German Iron Cross awarded in 1917, by Mr. Schultz.

Norse-American half dollar, 1861 \$3 and Villa Revolutionary peso, by Mr. McGlamery.

Bank of Commonwealth, Richmond, Va., \$1.75, \$1.50, \$2.50, dated 1862; People's Bank of Paterson, N. J., \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9; letters of Dr. Geo. F. Heath, founder of The Numismatist, covering his negotiations for the purchase of printing equipment for producing the first issue of The Numismatist, and Volume I of The Numismatist, by Mr. Philpott.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—52nd monthly meeting, June 7th, President Kennedy presiding. Members present: Messrs. Bacon, Ballinger, Burks, Carey, Carlsen, Devore, Evans, Mrs. Evans, Galitzki, Hopkins, Hazelton, Hitchcock, Johns, Jorgensen, Kean, Kirkpatrick, Larson, Ed Lee, Kenneth Lee, Mansbach, Maslenikoff, McCormick, Pradeau, Swift, Shank and Woodward, together with eight visitors.

President Kennedy reviewed the plans for the 1932 A. N. A. convention and announced the serious illness of Member Risdon, due to an automobile accident.

A copy of "The Russian Imperial Orders" having been presented to the Club by its author, Mr. Alan W. Hazelton, the club thanked Mr. Hazelton for this welcome addition to our library.

The meeting was turned over to Mr. Hazelton, chairman of the evening, who introduced Mr. Vance King, of the Hollywood Citizen-News.

Various members exhibited items from their collections, with short talks accompanying, the object being to get to Mr. King material necessary for an article for his paper.

High lights of the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Larson: Numerous specimens of rare Swedish plate money.

Mr. Woodward: Genuine Indian wampum and why genuine.

Dr. Pradeau: A complete set of Mexican gold coinage from the sixteenth century to date.

Dr. Swift: Numerous examples of the first European coinage.

Mr. Ed Lee: Continental currency and fine Japanese gold.

Mr. Kean: Twelve Leshner dollars and an Oak Tree twopence.

Mr. Maslenikoff: An extensive set of Russian roubles.

Mr. Galitzki: Beautiful medals of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Louis XVIII, and medal of Napoleon I, struck in 1821 and issued to his former soldiers at his request.

Mr. Burks: An octagonal gold planchet struck from the dies of the current U. S. quarter eagle.

Kenneth Lee: A certificate of deposit for one cent.

Mr. Jorgensen: Various fine examples of Roman bronze.

Mr. Carlsen: Beautiful and rare specimens of coins of Finland.

Mr. Hazelton: Four Russian orders or medals, among them the Order of St. Andrew, issued in the eighteenth century; medal issued by Empress Catherine the Great for bravery; medal of Peter the Great commemorating the battle of Poltava.

Mr. Ballinger: Cromwell crown.

Meeting adjourned without the usual auction.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—May 17, J. H. Hardwick, presiding. Among those present were: J. H. Hardwick, W. S. Bryan, D. R. Sanders, E. P. Tomlinson, R. A. Murray, V. L. Piper, F. W. Cate, B. B. DuBose, H. C. Pattillo, Roy Ketchum, D. E. Nour, E. P. Morgan and W. J. Warner.

A short period was devoted to appraising coins brought in by visitors.

B. B. DuBose and B. H. Wilhoit were elected to membership.

It was voted that the regular meeting be changed from Thursday night to Tuesday night.

F. W. Cate made a most interesting talk on "The Lundy Island Coins and Stamps and Postage Stamps Used as Money," illustrating with Lundy Island coins and encased postage stamps.

After refreshments were served, the meeting was adjourned.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—June 7, J. H. Hardwick, president, presiding. Among those present were: J. H. Hardwick, D. R. Sanders, E. P. Tomlinson, F. W. Cate, D. E. Nour, H. C. Pattillo, B. B. DuBose, W. S. Bryan, Roy Ketchum, J. W. Stoney and W. J. Warner.

J. W. Stoney was elected to membership.

J. H. Hardwick read a clipping from the Philadelphia Press, dated 1907, on "Early Coin Making."

The A. N. A. applications were passed out to non-members, and talks were made by A. N. A. members, urging the others to join. Six applications were received.

After the announcement by the secretary that only three members of the Atlanta Coin Club were not members of the A. N. A. and a discussion that we would work to be 100 per cent. by the first of the year, the meeting was adjourned.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—201st meeting called to order by President Wyman, May 25. The following members were present: Messrs. Wilson, Kraft, Jakobsen, Hicks, Wyman, Hansen, Roy Hill, Thomson, Wernstrom, H. L. Hill, Webb, Knabenschuh, Smoots, Goodman, Rosborough and Rausch.

Mr. Thomson, of the program committee, advised his inability to continue his work as chairman of the committee. President Wyman accepted his resignation with regret and revised the committee as follows: Mr. Sherow, chairman; A. G. K. Jakobsen and J. Simpson.

The Secretary outlined present plans for San Francisco Day of the A. N. A. convention and also recited news from Los Angeles.

Mr. Wernstrom reported for the banquet committee and that 23 members and guests had been present. On motion the committee was discharged with a vote of thanks for its splendid efforts and accomplishment.

On motion the donors of the 200th meeting token, Messrs. Wyman, Wernstrom and Hansen, received a vote of thanks.

Mr. Hansen gave a talk on "Heraldry and Its Relation to Numismatics."

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—June 7, President Marks in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Marlier, Marks, Locker, Gaede, Woodside, McCune, Barrett, Reinhart, Manning, Piper and Gies.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Marks: U. S. half dollars, 1794, H. 1, fine; 1795, H. 5, very good; H. 9, ex. fine; H. 11, fair; H. 22, fair; 1801, fine; 1803, H. 2, very good; H. 3, fine; 1805 over 1804, H. 1, very fine, and 1805, H. 11, fine.

Mr. Gaede: 5 mark, silver, Germany, commemorating Goethe's death, 1932, and 3 mark, same as above, uncirculated.

Mr. Woodside: British India, rupee, 1878; Bikanir, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, 1895, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pice, 1894; Dewas, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $\frac{1}{12}$ anna (2 types), 1888; Dhar, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ pice and $\frac{1}{12}$ anna, 1887. Also, Orange Free State pattern penny, 1888; South African Republic, pattern 2 pence, 1874; Griqualand, undated pattern penny; Cape of Good Hope pattern penny, 1889; Union of South Africa, florin, 1924; Sierra Leone, 1 cent, 1791, and 1 penny, 1791.

Mr. Locker: Bryan, 16 to 1, Gorham wheel on reverse; Isabella quarter; dime, 1822; four \$1 gold pieces, 1851-52-53-57; Norway kronor (20), 1886; two \$3 gold pieces, 1878, and 16 quarter eagles, 1904 to 1929.

Mr. Manning: Silver half dollars, 1803, 2 var.; 1805, 1805 over '04 and 1863; \$3 gold piece, 1856 S and \$5, 1863.

Mr. Reinhart: World's Fair medal; silver dollar, 1921, and quarter eagle, 1929.

Mr. McCune: 5 Hongkong coins, 1 Straits Settlements; 5 var. Japanese coins, 1860; 3 var. Japanese coins, 1883; 5 var. modern Japanese coins, and one U. S. gold dollar, 1853.

Mr. Gies: Octagon \$50 gold piece, 1851; gold proof sets, 1908-09; 3 var. French gold, 100 franc pieces, 1856, 1869 and 1909; two gold 100-franc pieces; Monaco, 1884 and 1901; 1799 cent, and 1856 flying eagle cent.

Mr. Marks has revised his list of commemorative gold and silver U. S. Coins. Anyone wishing a copy, may send stamped addressed envelope to A. C. Gies, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Last call" invitation was received from the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club to the Tri-State Convention at Jamestown, N. Y., June 17th and 18th.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—136th meeting, June 8th, President Bickford in the chair, with the following members present: Messrs. Aldrich, Bickford, Budde, Cooley, Freeman, Gibbs, Gregg, Isitt, Joers, King, Klaus, Molnar, Orr, Reidenbach, Sargis, Sawicki, Sikorski, Spencer, McElroy, Boyd, Windau and Gregor. Guests were H. B. Mygatt, E. C. Spear, of Pittsburgh; R. H. Frederick, Mrs. E. H. Windau and Miss Mindeck.

The name of Mr. F. G. Warner, Norwalk, Ohio, was proposed for membership.

The entertainment committee announced for the July program an exhibit by each member of his most treasured or choice specimen, to be accompanied by a three-minute talk describing the coin or explaining the acquisition of the same.

Mr. Gibbs, having just returned from a very interesting 3500-mile numismatic trip, gave a very interesting talk, telling us of the towns he visited and the various prominent A. N. A. members he met on the trip. He was also very fortunate in picking up some four thousand specimens, among them some very rare pieces, which he described to the club members.

The meeting was then opened for a general free-for-all, with the members allowed to buy, sell or trade as they saw fit.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Joers: A 10c. piece of fractional currency of the Second issue, on

split fiber paper, with a gilt inverted surcharge on the reverse. Not listed by Valentine.

Judge Sawicki: A framed plaque with small medallions of the 12 Roman Emperors, moulded in wax. This piece was very well preserved and was estimated to be several hundred years old.

Mr. Bickford: Seven U. S. "Jewish" nickels.

Mr. Gibbs: Two hundred U. S. half dollars from 1795 to 1900, mounted in velvet trays. These coins are in very fine and proof condition; very fine specimens of the Jewish shekel and half shekel, and five varieties of the widow's mite.

Mr. Boyd: Six U. S. dollars, five Trade dollars, eight half dollars and eighteen quarters, all in proof condition.

Mr. Spencer: Ten Roman first and second bronzes.

Mr. Aldrich: A souvenir badge of the 25th G. A. R. Encampment, 1891, also a complete set of U. S. cents mounted in holders.

Mr. Reidenbach: 3c. and 30c. encased postage stamps of J. Gault.

Mr. Sikorski: About fifty U. S. half dollars from 1807 to 1916, in uncirculated and proof condition.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—116th meeting, May 9. President Lloyd called the meeting to order. Present: Messrs. Becker, Schunke, Gilroy, Spaeth, Hopkins, Girmann, Draudt, Curry, Cale, Taylor and Stoaks. Visitors, Messrs. Karkau, Joyce and Fuhrmann.

President Lloyd welcomed the visitors and requested they make themselves at home during the business meeting.

The Jamestown Tri-State Convention was again announced by the speaker, and the list of members signed to go was reviewed for the benefit of the club.

Mr. Draudt announced an informal get-together for the night of the 23d, at which all would be welcome. Details were noted by the members.

Mr. Lloyd solicited proxies for the A. N. A. election and spoke at length on the nominations likely and listed.

The membership committee reported favorably on two of three applications pending. Leo Fuhrmann and Paul B. Joyce were elected to active membership.

Mr. Spaeth donated to the club library and collection a \$5 C. S. A. note, 1862; several auction catalogs, A. N. A. programs, a Coin Encyclopedia and an A. N. A. directory; also two copies of bulletin of the Rochester Municipal Museum.

It was suggested that our next Club roster carry mention of the Junior Coin Club and its meetings.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Taylor: Currency notes of the U. S.

Mr. Lloyd: 1896 Certificate, Tillman-Morgan, unc.; 1826 cent with broken edge, practically uncirculated.

A short auction followed.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—117th meeting, June 13th. Vice-president Pecora in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Becker, Gilroy, Spaeth, Schmah, Hopkins, Girmann, Miller, Mosher, Pecora, Draudt, Harger, Curry, Whitall, Bishop, Taylor, Stoaks and Spawn.

A short discussion was held regarding those who were delinquent in dues. It was decided that the treasurer again send notices to these members.

Kenneth Draudt donated to the club collection a photo of the delegates at the 1929 A. N. A. Convention.

Mr. Hopkins reported that he had three different exhibits on about town—at the Buffalo Historical Society, a collection of war decorations; at the Marine Trust Company, Civil War tokens, and at the Manufacturers and Traders Bank, an exhibit of Massachusetts Tercentenary medals.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Taylor: Judea shekel of the third year, in mint condition.

Mr. Mosher: Large one billion mark coin of Westphalia, 1923.

Mr. Hopkins: Five German iron satirical war medals; large bronze Presidential medals of Filmore, Lincoln and Cleveland.

After the meeting adjourned an auction was held by Mr. Draudt.

THIRD ANNUAL TRI-STATE CONVENTION AT JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The third annual Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention, sponsored by the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, June 17 and 18, was brought to a successful conclusion with a banquet in the Crystal Ballroom of the Hotel Jamestown Saturday evening, with covers for 183 persons. Collectors attended from 31 different cities in six states. T. James Clarke, convention chairman, stated that it was the most successful gathering of its kind ever held in the city, both in point of attendance and variety and value of the exhibits displayed. A large number of persons visited the display of coins, stamps and curios.

Mrs. T. James Clarke entertained the visiting ladies at a theater party Friday night.

An auction sale of coins was held Friday evening, and an auction sale of stamps was held Saturday afternoon.

The exhibits were extensive and varied. The exhibits of paper money were shown in the new wall cases made by T. James Clarke, which will be considered by the A. N. A. for similar exhibits at their conventions. Mr. Clarke is chairman of the committee appointed for this purpose. Over 500 feet of display cases and frames were used at the Jamestown gathering for the exhibits, which included the following:

Albert A. Grinnell, of Detroit, Mich., had eight cases of national bank notes, early series dating from 1863 to 1902. Among them were ten early Jamestown bank notes and several hundred New York State notes in denominations of \$1.00 to \$100.00.

George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J., had five cases of national bank notes—many sheets all number 1 of the first sheets issued; Brigham Young's snuff box; check of George Washington, valued at \$150; a Chinese Ming note, oldest bank note in the world, on the bark of the mulberry tree.

Farran Zerbe, Chase National Bank, New York City, had four cases of scrip and oddities, among them a dollar bill and two five-dollar bills that were shrunk to one-half of their original size. These attracted attention, illustrating the new era "before and after the crash" in Wall Street.

Dr. A. M. Rackus, Chicago, Ill., had seven cases of money oddities in world coinage, and a small part of his collection of over thirty thousand specimens of wampum, shell, wood, feather and other odd and curious monies.

H. D. Gibbs, Pittsburgh, Pa., showed six cases of Far East coinages, China, Malay States, etc., in different metals or materials, tea, coal, soap, silk, cotton and such articles. The surprise of this exhibit was an odd-shaped copper called "hiadah," used by Kwakint Indians in Alaska for three blankets. A similar specimen for a thousand blankets weighing ninety pounds is known. This coin is described in the Smithsonian Report, 1895, but had been overlooked by numismatists.

N. S. Hopkins, Buffalo, N. Y., showed early U. S. military medals and commemorative medals of Europe; also coronation medals of the rulers of Great Britain from 1633 to date.

Dr. George P. French, Rochester, N. Y., showed choice Jackson tokens, nearly a complete set, and many proof U. S. copper and silver coins. The greatest attraction of the doctor's display, and probably of the entire exhibit, was his valuable painting of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart.

Rud Kohler, New York, had a line of U. S. gold notes dating from Sept., 1882, to 1922, all in fine and uncirculated condition. Also a Texas land grant, dated Oct. 25, 1845, on vellum, and several bills of foreign countries.

George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y., showed Greek coins of the earliest period of coined money, from B. C. 650, with crude punch marks; a series of Greek silver and gold coins with archaic heads; a gold daric of King Darius of Persia, from the collection of the late Enrico Caruso, the great singer, an ardent numismatist.

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, had a large collection of encased postage stamps, used as money during the Civil War, due to scarcity of small change; an album of fractional currency, 3 cents to 50 cents, formerly owned by President Andrew Jackson; set of \$50 pieces issued in California, 1851-1855; a \$16 rectangular-shaped gold piece, also of California; set of Siam gold and silver bullet money; 1894 dime of San Francisco mint, one of the two specimens known.

Henry Hunt, Pittsburgh, Pa., forty-five crowns of Switzerland; sixteen varieties of Vox Populi, Washington and Colonial coins.

Herbert W. Walker, Warren, Ohio, a very rare collection of Lincoln medals and other items pertaining to President Lincoln.

Charles Brewer, Jamestown, N. Y., excellent collection of Confederate and broken-bank notes.

Walter Sandberg, Jamestown, N. Y., set of U. S. small cents, all proofs, from 1856 to 1915, others uncirculated.

Francis Croft, Jamestown, N. Y., a fine collection of U. S. quarter dollars in proof and uncirculated.

Wm. E. Trantum, President of the Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, a magnificent display exhibited in three cases; nine varieties of Swedish copper-plate money; a large collection of Chinese money from the earliest dates; pressed tea, silk, wood and other South Sea Island money; early Xiqui and caco beans found in the ruins of old Mexico, besides odd-shaped money of the world.

Edw. W. Holroyd, Jamestown, N. Y., two cases containing Victory medals of the World War, war crosses, war medals, war coins of different countries, struck in iron, zinc, lead, clay, porcelain, tin, etc.

T. James Clarke, Jamestown, N. Y., 10 cases, 900 U. S. copper cents from 1793 to 1857, attributed according to Crosby, Hays, Gilbert, Doughty and Andrews, mainly in beautiful uncirculated and proof condition. Included in this collection were over eight per cent. of the celebrated Dr. George P. French collection, probably unequaled anywhere. A large collection of U. S. bank notes, all crisp, from \$1 to \$100 bills. 125 specimens of California quarter, half and one dollar gold and seven \$50 gold slugs. Seventy varieties of Massachusetts willow, N. E., oak and pine tree coins. Early colonials, silver dollars and lesser values of U. S. coins, all in choice condition.

Mayor Samuel A. Carlson was on the speakers' program at the banquet and extended official greetings of the city to those in attendance at the convention. All of the speakers were generous in their praise of the convention and the efforts of Mr. Clarke and his committees.

Herbert Walker, Warren, Ohio, was introduced by Mr. Clarke as master of ceremonies, and Roscoe Martin, Forestville, as toastmaster.

Addresses were made at the banquet by the following members of the A. N. A.: George J. Bauer, Farran Zerbe, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Edward Gilroy, Harley L. Freeman, Howard Gibbs, Rud Kohler, Robert H. Lloyd, Henry Hunt, B. Max Mehl, Dr. George P. French, Dr. A. M. Rackus, George H. Blake, A. A. Grinnell and Charles Bickford.

Mr. Walker introduced Mr. Clarke as follows: "Good things come in small packages. The man behind the throne here, the real push is T. James Clarke." Mr. Clarke thanked all who had come to make the convention a success and expressed his appreciation for the assistance of the various committees.

Coin collectors who attended the meeting included the following: Farran Zerbe and Mr. and Mrs. Rud Kohler, all of New York City; Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sunday, Dr. George P. French, Mrs. Celia Hart, John W. Horner, A. H. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lewis, W. H. Amberg and Leslie J. Roll, all of Rochester, N. Y.; George R. Fedder and George N. Gessner, of Dansville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Edw. A. Gilroy and daughter, Robert H. Lloyd, Nelson S. Hopkins, C. L. Baker, William C. Fleming, F. L. Koepf and William C. Germann, all of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Harley L. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Rohe Reidenbach and Fred T. Joers, all of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mr. Henry Hunt, Perley W. Locker, W. B. Hartman, H. D. Gibbs, Howard Gibbs, Jr., Florence Gibbs, C. E. Morris, A. M. Barker and Sidney K. Eastwood, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Herbert W. Walker, Warren, Ohio; A. G. Rice, Hubbard, Ohio; H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.; Dr. A. M. Rackus, Chicago, Ill.; Albert A. Grinnell, Detroit, Mich.; George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Norton D. York, Wellsville, N. Y.

Congress has awarded a medal to Richmond Pearson Hobson for an act of gallantry performed in the Spanish-American War thirty-four years ago. Why all this haste?—Cincinnati Times-Star.

FRANCE HAS EXTENSIVE COINAGE PROGRAM.

Although not scheduled to be put into circulation before the end of this year, 100,000,000 silver 10-franc coins authorized by the law of June 25, 1928, and accordingly ordered by the Bank of France, already have been minted, it has been announced by the French Ministry of Finance. The Paris mint now is engaged in turning out silver 20-franc pieces authorized by the same law, which directs the withdrawal from circulation before December 31, 1932, of all the Bank of France's paper notes worth five, ten and twenty francs. The bank has been retiring the 20-franc notes for several years and very few remain in circulation.

The new 10-franc coin, having a current exchange value of 40 cents, will weigh ten grams and will be the same size as the pre-war silver 2-franc piece. The 20-franc coin will weigh twenty grams. The law authorizing the coinage of silver money provoked prolonged controversial discussion in the press as to whether it would cause the cost of living to increase.

The Stabilization Law of 1928 provides that gold coins of 100 francs shall be turned out by the mint for the account of the Bank of France, but as yet only a few coins have been struck, for presentation to the President of the Republic, and there is no question of issuing such coins to the public. In the first place, it would take many months to manufacture the requisite quantity and, secondly, such coins if issued now would merely be hoarded. Finally, the Mint has enough work on hand in manufacturing silver coins.

Since the law provides that 5 and 10-franc notes shall cease to be legal currency after the end of 1932, if silver coins are not issued before then, it will be necessary either to amend the law or issue a great many more 1 and 2-franc bronze-aluminum coins. The only new coins appearing at present are 1-franc bronze-aluminum and 50-centime bronze-nickel pieces to replace the Chamber of Commerce pieces, whose gradual retirement is also provided in the stabilization law.

JOACHIMSTHAL MEDALS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The border of Bohemia and Saxony is a chain of mountains called "Erzgebirge" (Ore Mountains). On the Bohemian side lies the town of Joachimsthal, which is known all over the world for its radium deposits and radium baths.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century very rich silver mines were discovered at Joachimsthal, and out of the silver produced there coins were struck, which for that time were somewhat abnormal in size and were called "Joachimsthaler," or "thaler" for short, which name was afterward and is up to date used for all coins of large size, and from it originates the word "dollar," now used in America. Miners and silversmiths from distant lands poured into Joachimsthal, which became a manufacturing center for all kinds of articles made of silver, and among others a considerable production of medals, which are known in numismatic literature as Joachimsthal medals, was thriving. These medals form a special group.

In spite of the fact that this production was limited to a period of only 50 years, approximately 500 different kinds were turned out there during that time. They are chiefly characteristic by depicting subjects from the Scripture, both Old and New Testament. One side always shows some picture taken from the Old Testament, while the other gives a parallel illustration from the life of Jesus Christ. Thus we see on some medals on one side the Immolation of Isaac, and on the other side the Crucifixion of Jesus. On others on one side the birth of Eve, on the other Adam and Eve under the tree of knowledge of good and evil, or the wedding of Cana. Or, again, Jonah leaving the whale and the Lord leaving the tomb, and so forth.

The well-known Prague numismatist, Dr. Viktor Katz, has made special studies of these medals and their history. This gentleman is already known to our readers from his own medal, which we reproduced in our issue of August, 1930. Doctor Katz has just published the results of his studies about these medals in a splendid book of 292 pages on glazed paper, illustrating all the known medals on 72 special plates. Dr. Katz shows how these medals originated from the so-called Plague thalers, which showed on one side Moses erecting the brazen snake, on the other side the Cruci-

fixion. In these times the countries were frequently visited by the plague, and all medical science of these days proving itself powerless against this horrible sickness, the people were wearing these so-called Plague thalers as an amulet against the infection of the plague. The author gives illustrations of all types of these Plague thalers.

In addition to biblical medals, Doctor Katz has included in his book numerous portrait medals that were coined at Joachimsthal, and after researches in several archives he arranges the total production into groups, according to the masters which made the medals. He also introduces us to the names of some prominent die-cutters which were unknown heretofore.

But Doctor Katz has not limited himself to collecting facts about the medals and their makers and grouping them. He has ascertained that all those interesting scenes on the medals were not products of the die-cutters' minds and visions, but copies from engravings in wood and copper-plate of famous contemporary graphic artists, such as Kranach, Dürer, Holbein, Behaim, Pencz, Aldegrever, Springinklee and others, or copies from plaquettes of Italian masters of that time, and many of the German master, Peter Flötner. Dr. Katz reproduces 118 of such pictures in the text part of the book, making his work exceedingly attractive for any person interested in the art of olden times and proving how closely art history is connected with numismatics.

A complete index is attached to the book, enabling its quick and handy use even to those who are not familiar with the German language in which this book is written.

The edition is limited and the price of a copy, very tasty and neatly leather-bound, is RM. 50, i. e., about \$12. Orders will be received and promptly filled by the publisher, M. Schulz Graphische Kunstanstalt A. G., Praha VII, 362, Czecho-Slovakia.

P. C. N. S. 200th MEETING TOKEN.

The token illustrated here was presented to members and guests attending the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society's 200th meeting dinner by Messrs. Wernstrom, Wyman, and Hansen. They felt that some metallic record of



this occasion was in order and one hundred specimens were struck in silver-nickel. The token has the following inscription on the obverse: "200th Meeting, April 27th, 1932." The reverse reads: "Pacific Coast Numismatic Society." HARVEY L. HANSEN.

HOW OUR PAPER MONEY IS PRINTED.

Paper money at one time was directly printed from steel engravings, but now the dollar bills, as well as other denominations, are printed from chromium surfaced plates, Henry Weitze, president of the Carlton Plating Company, recently pointed out at a meeting in New York City. "The design is first engraved on a steel plate," said Mr. Weitze, "from which a negative is made by depositing electrically, first nickel, and then alternate layers of copper and nickel. This negative serves as a mold upon which an electrolytic printing plate is deposited. This plate is plated with chromium, and duplicates the original steel engraving. Paper currency is printed by what

is called intaglio printing, that is, the surface of the plate is covered with ink and a blade runs over the plate, removing all the ink except that in the engraved lines of the design. This causes considerable abrasion to the surface of ordinary metal. For a time the surface of these plates were nickel plated, but with the perfection of chromium plating, which produces the hardest metal known, these plates are surfaced with chromium. The life of the plates has thus been greatly lengthened and better impressions are produced. By making the printing of currency more uniform, without abrasion marks, the detection of counterfeit bills is rendered more easy."—Clipping.

MARKED COIN RETURNED TO OWNER AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Twenty years of travel, over thousands of miles and through many States, ended in Bakersville, Cal., for a marked 50-cent piece, when Lee Bryant returned the coin to its rightful owner. Bryan, grocery store manager, was a clerk in the C. A. Blodgett store in Spokane, Wash., on March 17, 1912, when his employer marked the 50-cent piece with his initials, and the date, to commemorate the birth of a son. Bryan watched the ritual.

Blodgett put the marked coin in the office safe. It nestled alongside a prized dollar dated 1794. Six months later the strong box was opened by burglars. They took the two keepsake coins, along with other loot.

Recently the Bakersfield grocer was counting up the cash at his store. He noted a half dollar with "C. A. B.—March 17—1912," scratched on its face. Bryan sent the coin back to his former employer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Due to an increase in postage rates outside the United States and its possessions, the subscription price of **THE NUMISMATIST** to such points will be \$2.50 a year until further notice. The present rate to subscribers in Canada (\$2.25) is still in effect.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1932.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1932, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Bronze—One cent, 1,000,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Cuba—Silver, 2,600,000.

SWEDEN TO STRIKE COMMEMORATIVE COIN.

The Swedish Government has decided to issue a silver two-kronor coin to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the death of King Gustaf II Adolphus, which occurred November 6, 1632. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has approved this issue and suggested that the revenue from their sale be applied to the Gustaf Adolphus Fund.

Hoarding has resulted in mutilation of considerable currency, according to officials of the currency division of the Treasury. Charred and deteriorated currency has been arriving recently since the inauguration of the antihoarding drive. Officials now are trying to trace the series and numbers of the notes. Stuffing currency into stovepipes, into the damp hollows of logs, "planting" it in the ground, burying notes under floors, lowering pails of bills into wells and cementing them into walls or floors are some of the methods used by hoarders which have virtually destroyed currency.

NOW ON SALE
THE GREAT
WALDO NEWCOMER
COLLECTION
OF AMERICAN COINS
From Half Cent
To \$50 Gold

PRICED FROM 10c. TO \$10,000.00

Catalogs not ready, but I'll gladly quote prices or send
approval selections to interested parties.

Correspondence Invited.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.
Established Over 26 Years. Capital \$250,000.00.
Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on
liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

PAPER MONEY

Legal Tender Notes.

\$1, 1862 (first type of \$1 U. S. Greenback issued) Unc.	\$3.00
\$1, Series of 1869, Allison and Spinner, large red seal, Unc.	3.50
\$1, Series of 1878, Allison and Gilfillan. Good	2.00
\$1, Series of 1917, Elliott and Burke (Star note). Fine	3.00
\$1, Series of 1923, Speelman and White. Fine	1.50

Coin Note.

\$1, Series of 1891, Tillman and Morgan. Fine	2.00
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Silver Certificates.

\$1, Series of 1886, Rosecrans and Jordan, small red seal. Unc.	4.00
\$1, Series of 1891, Tillman and Morgan. Good	1.50
\$1, Series of 1899, Portraits of Lincoln and Grant. Good	1.50
\$1, Series of 1923, Woods and Tate (rare signature combination). Fine	2.00

Federal Reserve Bank Notes.

\$1, Boston, Series of 1918. Good	1.50
\$1, Cleveland, Series of 1918. Fine	2.00
\$1, Philadelphia, Series of 1918. Good	1.50
\$1, San Francisco, Series of 1918. V. Good	2.00

Paper Money Prior to 1866.

Three Old Bills issued by the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War Period	1.50
Three Colonial Bills (one each of Maryland, New Jersey and Pa.) ..	1.50
Ten Continental and Colonial Bills	4.00
Ten Different Old Bank Bills	1.00
Ten Different Washington Portrait Bank Bills	2.00

\$1 Lyons City, Iowa (vignette, interior view of Shoemaker's Shop).
\$2 Lyons City, Iowa (vignette, Reaping Scene), 1859.

\$5 Lyons City, Iowa (vignette, view of men, women and children
gathering hops), 1858.

THE SET OF THREE NOTES

COLLECTION OF FIFTY DIFFERENT OLD BILLS

Ten Different Confederate Bills

Crystal Clear Pockets for Preserving Bills.

Dollar size, Lightweight

Heavyweight

Size for Fractional Notes

Necessity Coins of Civil War Period.

Five (bearing Portrait of Washington)

Ten Different varieties. (Fine to Unc.)

Fifteen Different varieties

Twenty-Five Different varieties

COLLECTION OF ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES

"Descriptive List of Old Paper Money Issued in Ohio."

In Booklet Form. Sixty-two pages; thirty-four notes illustrated; paper
cover, \$1.00 a copy, Postpaid.

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

COIN AUCTION NOTICE

I am ready to receive any consignments for my First Fall Public Auction Sale in September. I have quite a few consignments already booked, so if you contemplate selling your collection or any items, let me hear from you.

Terms on application.

Have your name put on our mailing list.

Yours for "Superior Service Always."

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Rare stamps and coins sold by auction in our own perfectly appointed auction rooms.

Collections or single rarities solicited for sale. Coin collections catalogued by Mr. Wayte Raymond, of New York, and Mr. J. G. Macallister, of Philadelphia.

Catalogues sent upon request.

Sales during the last twenty years amounting to over Two Million Dollars.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF UNITED STATES GOLD, SILVER & COPPER COINS

**For Sale Intact, Or By Series Of Any One
Denomination**

This Collection is almost complete and contains many of the rarities. The condition as a whole is excellent, the majority of the pieces in proof or uncirculated condition.

PRICES UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE

If you are planning to attend the A. N. A. Convention in Los Angeles and would like the opportunity of inspecting this collection, write now for an appointment.

A printed list describing this collection in detail is now being prepared and will be mailed to interested parties.

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5 Arcade Building, Pasadena, California.

Phone Colorado 8673.

UNITED STATES COINS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Dates, Varieties and Mint to be of Our Selection

We do not send coins on approval or C. O. D. Neither do we accept orders for less than \$1.00, and postage and insurance is extra on orders amounting to less than \$5.00. Please make remittance by money order or registered mail.

This list is our general stock list and you may order from it from time to time. Please order by number and price only. For instance, if you want a half cent in fine condition and trade dollar in uncirculated, it should read 1—40 16—\$1.65 etc. Time is worth money, so let us save it.

We guarantee everything to be genuine and as represented or money refunded.

No.	Fair	Good	V.G.	Fine	V.F.	Ex.F.	Unc.
1—Half Cents	.15	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.75
2—Large Copper Cents	.05	.06	.08	.12	.15	.25	.40
3—Flying Eagle Cents	.03	.05	.07	.10	.15	.25	.35
4—Copper Nickel Cents	.02	.03	.05	.06	.08	.10	.15
5—Bronze Cents before 1880	.03	.04	.06	.08	.10	.12	.15
6—Two Cent Pieces	.04	.05	.07	.10	.12	.15	.20
7—Nickel Three Cent Pieces	.05	.06	.07	.08	.10	.12	.15
8—Silver Three Cent Pieces	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35
9—Half Dimes	.07	.10	.12	.15	.20	.25	.30
10—Nickels before 1870	.07	.08	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30
11—Dimes before 1840	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.50	.65
12—Twenty Cent pieces	.35	.40	.50	.55	.65	.85	1.00
13—Quarters before 1840	.35	.40	.45	.55	.65	.75	.85
14—Half Dollars before 1840	.55	.60	.65	.70	.75	.85	1.00
15—Silver Dollars before 1804	2.25	2.75	3.25	4.00	5.00	7.50	10.00
16—Trade Dollars	.65	.75	.85	1.00	1.15	1.35	1.65
17—Gold Dollars	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00
18—Liberty head \$2.50 goldpiece	2.60	2.65	2.75	2.85	3.00	3.15	3.25
19—\$3.00 Gold Pieces	4.75	5.00	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
20—\$5.00 gold piece before 1815	7.50	8.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
21—Jackson Cents before 1842	.10	.15	.20	.25	.35	.50	.65
22—Tradesmen's Tokens before 1842	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.35	.50
23—Civil War Cents	.05	.06	.08	.10	.12	.15	.20
24—Civil War Merchants Tokens	.04	.05	.07	.08	.10	.12	.15

U. S. Colonial Copper Coins Issued From 1722 to 1795

	Fair	Good	V.good	Fine
25—Connecticut Cent, 1785 to 1788	.15	.35	.65	1.00
26—New Jersey Cent, 1786 to 1788	.20	.40	.75	1.10
27—Mass. Cent, 1787 to 1788	.25	.85	1.15	1.55
28—Mass. Half Cent, 1787 to 1788	.50	1.25	1.45	2.00
29—Vermont Cent, 1785 to 1788	.25	.75	1.00	1.75
30—Virginia Half Penny, 1773	.25	.75	.90	1.20
31—New York Cent, 1787 to 1795	.35	.85	1.00	1.25
32—Kentucky Cent, undated (1791)	.35	1.00	1.25	1.50
33—Louisiana Cent, 1767	.35	1.00	1.25	1.75
34—Nova Constellatio Cent, 1783 to 1785	.25	.85	1.00	1.25
35—Franklin Cent, Fugio, 1787	.35	1.25	1.50	2.00
36—Wood's Half Penny, 1722 to 1724	.15	.40	.55	.85
37—Wood's Farthing, 1723	.25	.50	.85	1.25
38—Rosa Americana, Two Pence, 1722 to 1723	1.25	2.50	4.50	7.50
39—Rosa Americana, Penny, 1722 to 1723	.75	2.00	2.75	4.50
40—Rosa Americana, Half Penny, 1722 to 1723	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00
41—Washington Cent, 1783 to 1795	.25	.75	1.00	1.35
42—Washington Ship Half Penny, 1793	.65	1.50	2.00	2.50

GENUINE CALIFORNIA GOLD COINS.

43—Quarter Dollars, Round, Fine, \$1.00; Unc.	1.75
44—Quarter Dollar, Oct., Fine, \$1.15; Unc.	2.00
45—Half Dollar, Round, Fine, \$1.25; Unc.	2.00
46—Half Dollar, Oct., Fine, \$1.15; Unc.	1.75
47—Dollar, Round, Fine, \$2.50; Unc.	5.00
48—Dollar, Octagon, Fine, \$2.25; Unc.	4.00

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

49—Columbian, Fine, 53c.; Unc.	.65
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CALIFORNIA SOUVENIR GOLD PIECES.

50—25c. Indian head, Oct., Unc.	.20
51—25c. Indian head, Round, Unc.	.20
52—25c. Liberty head, Oct., Unc.	.20
53—25c. Liberty head, Round, Unc.	.20
54—50c. Indian head, Oct., Unc.	.35
55—50c. Indian head, Round, Unc.	.35
56—50c. Liberty head, Oct., Unc.	.35
57—50c. Liberty head, Round, Unc.	.35

ROMANO'S COIN SHOP

25 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Rare United States Pattern Coins

1836 Flying Eagle Dollar, A.-W. 42, semi-proof	\$18.00
1851 Cent, Liberty seated, like on 20c. piece, A.-W. 146, pure nickel, reed- ed edge, Rarity 10, proof	10.00
1851 Cent, A.-W. 148, same as above, large figure 1 cent, proof	8.00
1853 Cent, A.-W. 171, Liberty head as on quarter eagle, nickel, proof	6.00
1853 Cent, A.-W. 174, same, thin planchet, uncirculated	5.50
1854 Cent, A.-W. 186, Liberty head, very small wreath, proof	5.00
1854 Cent, A.-W. 189, Flying Eagle, copper, proof	7.50
1855 Cent, A.-W. 195, Flying Eagle, struck in pure nickel, V. F.	6.50
1857 Quarter Eagle, A.-W. 218, Rarity 12, copper, proof	9.00
1863 3c. copper, type of large cent, A.-W. 395, semi-proof	7.00
1863 2c. Bronze, A.-W. 414, "GOD OUR TRUST," Uncirculated	3.00
1868 Eagle, A.-W. 651, Rarity 10, bright, purple proof	6.50
1868 Five Cents, A.-W. 680, 5 Cents in olive wreath, Proof	4.50
1868 LARGE CENT, A.-W. 702, struck in pure nickel, Rarity 8, semi-proof.	11.50
1869 50c., A.-W. 736, struck in aluminum, STANDARD, proof	3.50
1869 10c., A.-W. 775, Head of Liberty with cap, proof	1.50
1870 50 cents, STANDARD, Rarity 10, plain edge, brilliant proof	11.00
1870 Quarter Dollar, A.-W. 982, Rarity 8, reeded edge, brilliant proof	9.00
1879 Barber's Metric Dollar, A.-W. 1598, proof	6.50
1878 Goloid Dollar, A.-W. 1569, uncirculated, Rarity 8	9.30
1896 5 cents, A.-W. 1735, U. S. shield, dull proof	7.50

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1853 \$20. U. S. Assay, 900 THOUS., nearly uncirculated	29.50
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1888 or 1889, \$3. Bright uncirculated, each	8.00
1839 \$2.50 O mint, uncirculated	4.50
1842 \$2.50 O mint, very fine	5.00
1843 \$2.50, Uncirculated	5.00
1843 \$2.50, D mint, about uncirculated	5.00
1847 \$2.50, O mint, very fine	6.00
1847 \$2.50, D mint, extremely fine	4.50
1869 \$2.50, Extremely fine	6.00
1870 \$2.50, S mint, Extremely fine	4.50
1875 \$2.50, S mint, very fine	5.00
1882 \$2.50, Brilliant proof	8.00
1883 \$2.50, Extremely fine, only 1960 coined	6.00
1886 \$2.50, Extremely fine	4.00
1887 \$2.50, Uncirculated, has a proof surface	4.50
1889 \$2.50, Brilliant proof, yellow gold	6.00
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Series 1928, Woods and Mellon, \$20 Gold Certificate.

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1844 Very good, 20c.; fine55	Erect 5 vgd, 20c.; fine35
1845 Very good, 20c.; very fi70	1857 Fine, 60c.; very fi70
1846 Very good, 20c.; very fi60	And others,		
1/2c			1/2c		
HALF CENTS.			1/2c		
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1835 Very gd, 35c.; ex fi60	1855 Fine, 45c.; Unc75
1849 Fine, 50c.; 1850 Very fi75	1856 Fine, 45c.; Unc95
1851 Very gd, 35c.; very fi55	And others,		
1853 Very gd, 35c.; very fi55	3c		
3c			3c		
NICKEL THREES.			3c		
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1866 Very gd, 6c.; Unc.20	1875 Very gd, 15c.; Proof65
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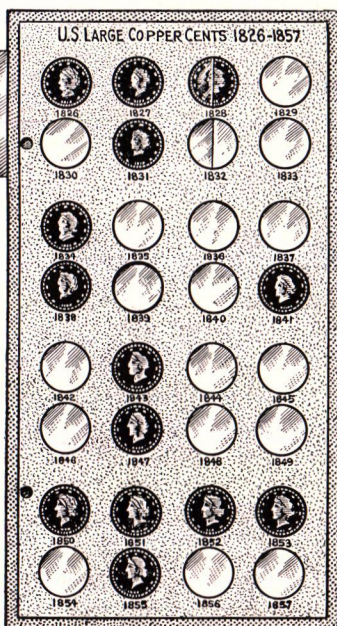
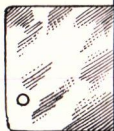
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1881 Copper I. H., 5 only, each15
1882 Copper I. H., 2 only, each15
1891 Copper I. H., 3 only, each15
1898 Copper I. H., 3 only, each50
1905 Copper I. H., 5 only, each15
1909 Copper I. H., 6 only, each35

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1803 Fine 4.25
1859 O Mint, good 1.35
1864 Fine 1.65
1870 Good 1.35
1871 Small scratch on obverse, about very fine 1.65
1872 Obv. fine, rev., very fine 1.75
1878 (2 pcs.) 7 and 8 feathers in tail, very fine, each, \$1.25, or the two for 2.40
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1925 Lexington-Concord, Unc. 1.25
1836 Quarter, Very Good85
1853 Rays and Arrows, Very Fine75
1857 Extremely Fine75
1835 Dime, Very Good50
1833 Half Dime, Large date, spotted, Fine35
1835 Small date, Very Fine50
1839 O Mint, Extremely Fine65
1849 Slightly spotted, Fine40
1861 No stars, Ex. Fine60
1854 With arrows, V. Fine50
1851-52-53 Silver 3 Cents, V. Good, each20
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1865 Nickel 3 Cent, Fine15
1869 Nickel 3 Cent, V. Fine25
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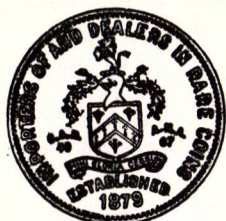
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1892	Proof95
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(The following resolutions were passed at the convention of the A. N. A. held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29 to September 3 and ordered published in THE NUMISMATIST.)

Whereas information has been received that fraud is being practiced in the purchase of back numbers of The Numismatist upon those who have them for sale; and

Whereas we have been creditably informed that members of the A. N. A. have sold quantities of such back numbers for which it has been impossible to obtain a settlement; therefore be it

Resolved, That members approached with an offer to buy their back numbers immediately correspond with any officer of the A. N. A. as to the standing and reliability of the party making such offer; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be conspicuously published at intervals for the space of one year, at the discretion of the Editor and Business Manager.